THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than usually inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

INDIAN QUEEN TAVERN.

Elizabeth-City, N. C.

The subscriber grateful for past favors announces to his distant friends and the public, that he continues the above establishment under the same strict rules of propriety and good order that have hitherto procured for his house general and unqualified approbation, and on the following accommodating terms, viz:

Dinner	25
Supper or breakfast	25
Lodging	12½
Board by the day	50
" by the week	$3 00
" by the month	12 00
Horsefeed	25
Horse by the day	50
" by the night	50
" by the week	2 00
" by the month	9 00

His table is always plentifully supplied with every necessary the market affords. Good liquors of all kinds can be had in his bar, but only for the purposes of necessity or comfort, an excessive use of them being forbidden by the rules of the house.

His stables are commodious, and supplied with the best feed and provender, and attended by honest and attentive servants.

Abner Williams.

January 7. *Bm.*

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
North Carolina MISCELLANY.

THE subscribers propose to issue at Edenton, a weekly paper, bearing the above title, and designed to succeed the "*Edenton Gazette*," about to be discontinued.

The primary object of this publication is, to contribute to the amusement, convenience, and improvement of the community, to which it is offered. Accordingly, in addition to *advertisements*, and the various *news* of the day, it shall contain such articles of a *political*, *literary*, *religious*, *commercial* and *agricultural* nature, as shall correspond with the end proposed. It shall be appropriated to the exclusive interests of no party, either political or religious; but shall be made a medium of general information, and free discussion, respecting any question, which may properly claim the attention of the public.

The Miscellany shall be printed with good type, on a fair sheet, and be furnished to subscribers at $2 50, if paid in advance, or in 3 months from the time of subscribing; and at $3, if payment be made at the end of the year.

The first number shall appear as early in January next, as the acquisition of the necessary materials will admit.

THOS. MEREDITH,
WM. E. PELL.

Edenton, N. C. Dec. 20th

Blanks executed at this office.

The Lady's Book.

Office of the Lady's Book, No. 112 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE January Number, for 1832, commences the fourth volume of the LADY'S BOOK.

As will be seen upon examination, considerable improvement has been made in the Typographical arrangements, and a new style of embellishments introduced, which will be continued in each succeeding number. Determined to leave nothing undone which we have it in our power to accomplish, we have effected an agreement with an eminent Artist, which will enable us to furnish designs of interesting Scenery, Public Buildings, &c. beautifully engraved in wood, and these will be given in addition to the usual variety of Embroidery, and other illustrated subjects.

The January number contains a superb *colored Plate of the existing Philadelphia Fashions*, engraved from a drawing made expressly for the Lady's Book, by a Lady of distinguished ability. This Engraving may be relied on as accurate and authentic in all its details, and may be safely adopted as a guide by those of our fair friends in the country who have not yet received their supplies of the prevailing Fashions.

In addition to the usual merits of the Literary contents, which have been carefully collated and arranged, so as to combine interest, amusement and variety, the present number contains several original articles, from the pens of highly distinguished writers.

Premiums.

The Lady's Book, impelled by a sense of gratitude for the unprecedented patronage which has been bestowed upon their work, and anxious to improve its character by every means in their power, have determined to offer the following premiums, viz:—

For the best original Tale, written for the Lady's Book,

200 Dollars.

For the best original Poem, suitable for publication in the Lady's Book,

50 Dollars.

Competitors for these Premiums, will address their communications, *free of postage*, to L. A. Godey & Co. No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, before the 1st day of June, 1832, at which time, as many as shall have been received, will be submitted to a committee of literary persons, whose judgment shall determine the distribution of prizes.

Accompanying each communication, the name of the writer must be furnished. If secrecy is preferred, the name may be enclosed in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful candidate.

A. & A. Lawrence & Co. vs. Alpheus Fobes, et al. } Order at Fall Term, 1831.

In this case it is ordered that Calvin Washburn & Co. and Parker & Waterman, of the state of Massachusetts, be made parties Defendants. And that six weeks notice be given of said order in the Elizabeth-City Star, that they come forward on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next and plead, answer or demur; or else the Bill will be taken pro confesso, as to them. And ordered that the said Calvin Washburn & Co. and Parker & Waterman have permission to certify their answers before some Judge of a Court of Record in Boston.

Exum Newby, C. & M. E.

February 4, 1832.

Wanted to hire

FOR a small family, a woman who is a good Cook, Washer and Ironer. Apply at this Office.

Feb. 4.

Farmer's Repository.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered at Northampton, before the Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agricultural Society, October 27, 1831.

BY SAM'L F. DICKINSON.

(Continued)

Sixthly. It is the character of good husbandry, to be constantly improving.

The nineteenth century finds all things around us progressing. The art, or the business which does not make progress; is like the by-stander on the bank of a stream, whom the current soon leaves behind.

While the inventions and discoveries, in the mechanic arts, and manufactures, within thirty years past, have, with unexampled rapidity, been acquiring for them new skill, and increased powers; agriculture has been, comparatively, stationary; at least, progressed with a slower step. Government has exerted, in behalf of these, its full strength; leaving this to its own protection. And we feel a manly pride, in confiding this important interest to its natural guardians; a virtuous, intelligent, and enterprising yeomanry. Their ingenuity will suggest new modes of culture; new kinds of crops; new branches of industry; new sources of wealth. The great staples of New England are not yet settled. There will be changes, as there have been, unfriendly to the agricultural interest.—The cultivator, therefore, must adapt his system of culture, to the circumstances, to the state and prospects of the country.

The consequences resulting to New England, from the construction of the Erie Canal, which every husbandman has, more or less, known and felt, were promptly met; by increased attention to manufactures and to dairies; the growing of wool; and, in the valley of the Connecticut, the raising of that invaluable plant, the broom corn; with other kindred improvements in agriculture and the arts.

But no branch of our rural economy offers so great encouragement to American industry, as the raising of the mulberry, and silk-worm.

This promises to the North, advantages far greater, than the cotton growing, or gold mines, to the South.

The culture of silk was first known in China; where both the mulberry and the silk-worm are of spontaneous growth. According to Chinese records, it commenced there, many centuries prior to the Christian era. This delicate manufacture in all its mysterious branches, was, for a long time, under the exclusive management of the empresses, and the women of their households; but was, afterwards, spread among all the females of the empire. China was long called "The inexhaustible store-house of silk." From China, it made its way into the other parts of Asia; and subsequently, into Europe; successively, into Greece, Italy, France and England. Into Greece and Italy, many centuries ago; into France, about two hundred years ago, more recently into England. The raw material is still raised in great abundance, in these, and other countries of the East; excepting England; her climate does not admit of its growth—the skill of her artists is exercised in the manufacture alone.

Nearly one hundred years ago, the growing of the mulberry-tree was commenced in Georgia; and, in 1766 twenty thousand pounds of cocoons were exported from that State; and sold in England. Soon after, a similar beginning was made in Pennsylvania; but both were discontinued by the revolution.

In Connecticut, sewing silk has been manufactured more than seventy years. The product of the town of Mansfield alone, the present season, is estimated at eighty-five thousand dollars.

About thirty years ago, this article was manufactured, to some extent, in Amherst in this county; and several beautiful webs were woven; and worn, in gowns and handkerchiefs, by the females, whose ingenuity and skill fabricated them. But the business was afterwards discontinued.

The culture of the mulberry, has made some progress, in Delaware, Ohio, and, I believe, some other of the States of the Union. And a laudable spirit, characteristic of the people, is diffusing itself over the territory of this society. There are within its limits, about twenty mulberry orchards, nurseries of plants, sufficient to set over hundreds of acres; and in one place,* sewing silk, and other light fabrics are manufactured. The quantity of silk stuffs, manufactured on the Eastern continent, is immense. Though once an article of luxury, and exchanged, in equal weight, for gold, and afterwards, by some governments, forbidden to be used, considered as extravagance; yet it is now, an article much in use, in all countries; and will, in all probability, in our time, become as common for wearing apparel, as the fabrics, made of flax or cotton.

Great Britain imports, annually, chiefly from Bengal, Italy, China, and Turkey, raw silk, to supply her manufactories, to the amount of more than seven millions of dollars; France imports from the same places, chiefly, more than twenty millions; besides large quantities raised in her own territory; and she exports, "besides a much greater saving from the quantity used at home," of this article manufactured, the incredible amount of "five hundred millions of dollars."

The records of the treasury show, that the United States imported, in five years, from 1821 to 1825 inclusive, more than thirty-five millions of dollars, in manufactured silks.—Of which eight millions only were exported; leaving to be used, and paid for, in the United States, twenty-seven millions; or about four and a half millions annually. This has since increased—and the probable consumption of silk stuffs, within the United States, at this time, is between seven and ten millions, annually.—And this amount increasing in a ratio, greater than that of the population of the country. This large sum is to be paid for; and it will be seen, that our exports, from New England, fall short of doing it.

These facts show the importance of this culture; both to agriculturists, and to the nation. We pay for this article, manufactured abroad, an annual tax, of between seven and ten millions; which its culture would save—and, in a few years, enable us to export, of the same material, as much more. Thus saving that sum, "twice told." The fact also, that the demand, abroad, for our breadstuffs, is constantly diminishing; and our exports of that article, annually, decreasing, adds importance to this culture.

Its value may be learned from the estimation, in which other nations have held it. The art has been considered as mysterious; and artists, skilled in it, prohibited from leaving their country, under severe, and I believe, capital punishments. If a solitary artist eluded this prohibition, he has been courted in other countries, and there rewarded with a princely munificence. As late as 1823, a silk manufacturer of Lyons, in France, at the solicitation of individual manufacturers in England, went there to introduce certain parts of his art; and impart some portions of his skill. He returned, in one year, with a bonus of twenty thousand pounds sterling—eighty thousand dollars. On his return to France, he was prosecuted, for communicating his skill—but had the good fortune to elude the penalty.

In England, France, Italy, and China, this manufacture could not be valued. It is, equally, above price, here. Our climate, and our soil, are equally adapted to it; and will raise the raw material in greater abundance; and of a finer, richer, and superior quality.

It is proved by actual experiment; that the mulberry will flourish equally well, in all parts of the United States; unless it be the extreme North and South; that the silk worm, in all its mysterious forms, grows and works, as well here, as in the East, and even better; that the whole process from the egg to the winding and finishing of the cocoon, is accomplished in thirty-one days; whereas the same process, in the East, occupies from forty five to forty seven days; that the cocoons produced here, are larger, and of a more uniform size; evincing clearly the uniform health of the worms, that wind them; and that the silk extracted from them, is of a finer, stronger, and more beautiful texture.

It deserves the notice of husbandmen, also, that the whole business may be done in sixty days; principally, in the months of May and June; when labor on a farm is not so much needed; and by women and children. The fabric surely not of less value, because wrought by fairer hands.

Experience has not yet taught this country, the net produce of one acre. It has been estimated from two to twelve hundred dollars. If the less of these extremes be considered as the more correct sum; even in this case, a profit is yielded, far greater than that arising from the culture of any other article known in the United States. It offers immense wealth to New England industry; and seems one of the choicest gifts of Providence to this highly favored land.

That an insect so minute; emerging from an egg, of the size of a pin's head; should wind, from itself, a thread of so great length; of [illegible] most delicate [illegible] and finishing its work; encircling itself with the web so nicely wound, as with its shroud; is one of the mysteries of nature; presenting, as it does, the riches of a world, in the compass of a nutshell.

To be continued.

* Belchertown.

General Aspect of Palestine.—The hills stand round about Jerusalem as they did in the days of David and Solomon.—The dew falls on Hermon, the cedar grows on Libanus; and Kishon, that ancient city draws its stream from Tabor as in the times of old. The sea of Galilee still presents the same natural accompaniments, the fig tree springs up by the way side, the sycamore spreads its branches, and the vines and olives still climb the sides of the mountains. The desolation which covers the cities of the plain is not less striking at the present hour, than when Moses with an inspired pen recorded the judgment of God; the swellings of Jordan are not less regular in their rise than when the Hebrews first approached their banks; and he who goes down from Jerusalem to Jerico, still incurs the greatest hazzard of falling among thieves. There is, in fact, a scenery and manners of Palestine, a perpetuity that well accords with the everlasting import of its historical records, and which enables us to identify with the utmost readiness the local imagery of every great transaction.

Edinburg Cabinet Library.

Astronomical.—There are two principal astronomical phenomena of the year 1832. *First*—The Transit of Mercury on the 5th of May, the first visible either wholly or in part in the United States for many years. As it will be also visible throughout Europe, the advantages of the opportunity it will afford for determining longitudes and correcting the tables are obvious. *Secondly*—The eclipse of the Sun, on the 27th of July. 'This,' says Mr. R T Paine in the preface to the astronomical part of the American Almanac, 'is the second of the very remarkable series of five large eclipses visible to us in the space of seven years; and although in magnitude in the United States not to be compared with that of the last of February, it will be very valuable for the determination of terrestrial longitude, being also visible in the south of Europe. In the southern States its magnitude will be much more considerable than in the northern, and in the south-eastern part of Cuba, in great Inagua and grand Turks Island, it will be nearly central, and *total* for about five minutes. As it happens that at the time of this eclipse Venus is

in superior conjunction, those who see the *total eclipse* may likewise see, what it is supposed never was nor for ages will again be seen, this planet on the day of her superior conjunction, and only two thirds of a degree from the sun."

Congressional Analysis.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4.—The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution proposed by Mr. *E. Everett* calling on the President for a copy of part of the treaty negotiated in 1830, with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, was further discussed by Messrs. *Cave, Johnson, Pendleton*, and *Clayton*. The latter gentleman proposed an amendment in substance, that the call was made on the ground that treaties made with Indians do not come within the meaning and intention of the Constitution, conferring the treaty-making power on the President and Senate, but that they are compacts or bargains made by the authority aforesaid, as agents of the Government, &c. The discussion was arrested by a call for the orders of the day. The bills for the relief of the heirs of Wm. Vawter, and John Roberts, were *passed*. Ten private bills were acted on in committee of the whole.

MONDAY, Feb. 6.—In the Senate the joint resolution, from the House, for the appointment of a joint committee to make arrangements for the celebration of the birth day of *Washington* was read thrice and *passed*, and a committee of five, on the part of the Senate, was ordered to be appointed, by the Chair. The resolution submitted by Mr. *Clay*, for modifying certain duties, was taken up, and Mr. *Clay* concluded his remarks in its support.

In the House of Representatives, a number of memorials and petitions were presented and referred. Several bills of a private character were reported from Standing Committees, and, at early hour, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7.—In the Senate several private bills were *passed*.—Mr. *Clay's* resolution was taken up after the mo[illegible] business

bout half an hour, chiefly in some remarks of Mr. *Clay*. He was followed by Mr. *Mangum*, of North Carolina, who spoke some time in opposition to the resolution, and, before he had concluded, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution proposed by Mr. *E. Everett*, in relation to the Chickasaw treaty, was further discussed by Messrs. *Fitzgerald* and *Ellsworth*.—The House resumed the consideration of the Apportionment Bill. The amendment proposed by Mr. *Hubbard* to strike out 48 and insert 44,000 as the ratio of representation was negatived—yeas 88, nays 102. Mr. *Clay* moved to amend the bill by striking out the word *eight* and inserting *seven*, (making the ratio of 47,000, instead of 48,000.) This amendment was rejected—yeas 65, nays 127. Mr. *Kerr* then moved to strike out *eight* and insert *five*,—but before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8.—In the Senate after the morning business, the consideration of Mr. *Clay's* resolution was resumed. Mr. *Mangum* spoke about two hours in conclusion of his speech against the resolution. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business. Mr. *Tyler*, of Virginia has the floor for to-morrow.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. *Drayton* from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to prevent the separation of Captains from their companies in the line of the army, and for the better organization of the Military Academy. Mr. *McDuffie* from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom so much of the President's Message on that subject had been referred, made a report accompanied by a bill "to reduce and equalize the duties on imports," which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and 5,000 copies of the report, in addition to the usual number directed to be printed. Nine bills of a private character were *passed*. The consideration of the Apportionment Bill was resumed. The motion to amend by substituting 45, for 48,000 as the ratio, was negatived—yeas 68 nays 118. Mr. *Davis*, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the bill by striking out 48, and inserting 46,000—lost—yeas 71, nays 116. Mr. *Vance* moved to substitute 44,400 for 48,000. A debate of some length ensued, when the proposed amendment was agreed to, yeas 97, nays 97, (there being a tie, the Speaker voted in the affirmative.) Mr. *Taylor* moved to recommit the bill to a select committee with instructions to strike out 48,000 and insert 53,000 as the ratio—lost, yeas 66—nays 129. The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9.—In the Senate the consideration of Mr. *Clay's* resolution was renewed, and Mr. *Tyler* spoke about one hour in opposition to it, when he gave way to a motion to proceed to Executive business; in the consideration of which, some time was spent.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. *Davis* of South Carolina, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill concerning naturalization. Mr. *W. B. Shepard*, from the committee on Territories, reported a bill to define the qualifications of voters in the Territory of Arkansas. The House resumed the consideration of the apportionment bill. Mr. *Evans* of Me., moved to substitute 44,300 for 44,400, as the ratio. Mr. *Ashley* moved to amend the amendment by inserting 43,300, instead of 44,300—rejected. Mr. *Clay* proposed to amend the amendment by substituting 47,300, for 44,300—rejected, yeas 88, nays 111. Mr. *Clay* then moved to amend the amendment by inserting 42,300 instead of 44,300—rejected, yeas 48, nays 129. Mr. *Clayton* moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, whereby 48,000 was stricken from the bill, and 44,400 inserted in lieu thereof, but before the question was taken the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.—In the Senate some private bills were forwarded. The resolution submitted on Wednesday by Mr. *Sprague*, declaring that the arrangement respecting the Colonial Trade, lately entered into between the United States and Great Britain, is disadvantageous to the interests of the United States, and was unauthorised by the Act of Congress of 29th May, 1830, was taken up, and on motion of the mover, laid on the table for the present. Mr. *Clay's* resolution was considered, and Mr. *Tyler* spoke about two hours in continuation of the argument which he commenced on Thursday, and without concluding, gave way for a motion to adjourn. The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. *McDuffie*, from the committee of ways and means, made a report, accompanied by a bill to renew and modify the charter of the Bank of the United States, which was committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. *Alexander* presented a counter report from the minority of the Committee of Ways and means. Five thousand copies of each report, were ordered to be printed. Mr. *Letcher*, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to construct a road from Zanesville, in the State of Ohio, to Florence, in Alabama. On motion of Mr. *Cambreleng*, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in relation to various operations of the Bank of the United States. The resolution in relation to the Chickasaw treaty, was further discussed by *Mr. Hogan*, of New York. The House adjourned over to *Monday*.

Mr. Adams and the Tariff.—We have published a rumor, (say the editors of the Philadelphia *U. S. Gazette*) furnished to us by our correspondent at Washington, relative to *Mr.* ADAMS' intention of abandoning the protective policy of the tariff, and several extracts that we have made from the Charleston *Evening Post*, show that such an opinion is extensively prevalent. The triumph of the ultra party in South Carolina, at such an addition to the anti-tariff ranks, may be imagined. We yesterday saw a letter from Washington, written by a member of Congress, who possesses the best means of ascertaining the opinions of *Mr.* ADAMS, in which it is delared that he (*Mr.* A.) does not contemplate any concession to the southern demands, *which shall at all effect the interest protected by the existing tariff*, and that of course *Mr.* A. disclaims the views imputed to him by the Charleston letter writer. The report, therefore, that *Mr.* ADAMS was opposed to *Mr.* CLAY's measures, or that he had expressed an opinion that such measures would be injurious and deceptive to the South, could not have been well founded.

It is farther stated, in the letter to which we refer, that a known tariff member of the committee on manufactures, of which *Mr.* ADAMS is chairman, has expressed himself fully satisfied with the declared views of *Mr.* ADAMS, and with the measures which he has suggested to the committee.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Feb. 18, 1832.

The Rt. Rev. LEVI S. IVES, Bishop of the Diocese, is expected to officiate in Christ Church, in this place, on Saturday and Sunday the 25th and 26th instant.

We learn that the body of *Thos. B. Haughton* who was drowned in November last, while crossing Albemarle Sound, was found a few days since, drifted ashore about three miles from Mackey's Creek.

Several Ordinances, for the better regulation of our town, will be found in this day's paper. We consider them very necessary and hope they will be rigidly enforced.

U. States Bank.—A bill was on the 10th reported in the House of Representatives for the renewal and modification of the charter of the U. S. Bank. A report was also made by Mr. McDuffie; and a counter report by two of the committee, who oppose the report of the majority, upon constitutional grounds. The National Intelligencer gives the principal features of this bill as follows:—

The term for which it is proposed to renew the Charter is twenty years, with a reservation to Congress of the power to repeal the Charter at any time after ten years.

The new features of the Bank in one materisl particular, besides the reservation of power to Congress hereafter to limit the term of the Charter to ten years, correspond with the anticipations we threw out upon conjecture a few days ago. It is proposed, for example, to prohibit the issue of small drafts for circulation, and in lieu thereof to authorize other officers than the President and Cashier of the parent Bank to sign the notes of the Bank. This will obviate the only objection at all plausible that we have seen taken to the administration of the Bank; and this objectionable circumstance was the fault of the present Coarter, and not of the Direction of the Bank.

The bill appears to us, on the whole, while it obviates objections which are made by some to the present Charter, to propose liberal terms to those who are interested in the renewal of it.

Our readers will learn, we are sure, with pleasure, that the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Congress, appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the Centennary Anniversary of the birth day of WASHINGTON, yesterday came to a Resolution to propose to honor the day, by recommending to the two Houses the execution of the Resolution of Congress of 1799 so far as to have the remains of the illustrious patriot and sage (with the consent of the relatives) brought to Washington for interment.

[*National Intelligencer* 11th.

The Mint.—From the Report of the Director of the Mint, transmitted to Congress, we learn that there was received at that establishment Gold bullion to the amount of $294,000 from N. Carolina; $26,000 from Virginia; and $176,000 from Georigia. Alabama and Tennessee also furnished gold to the amount of about $1000 each, "indicating (as the report remarks) the progressive development of the gold region." The year preceding the last the gold received at the Mint from North Carolina amounted to $204,000, showing an increase during the past year of $90,000.—[*Ibid.*

A report was on the 8th made upon the TARIFF subject, by the Committee of Ways and Means, accompanied by a bill to reduce the duties on imports. As the report is from the pen of Mr. M'DUFFIE, we need not say it is an able one. What is its particular complexion, the reader will hardly doubt, who knows what are Mr. M'DUFFIE's opinions on the subject of the Tariff. The following paragraph, with which his Report closes, will show that, as usual, he, and a majority of the committee, occupy no middle ground, but boldly unfurl their flag, with the inscription "No protection!"

"Upon the whole, then, the protecting system is utterly ruinous to the planting States, injurious to the Western States, and exclusively beneficial to the manufacturing States; and ought to be abandoned with all convenient and practicable despatch, upon every principle of justice, patriotism, and sound policy."

[*Ibid.*

The Apportionment Bill, still hangs in the House, and the ratio is still in suspense, although the probability seems to us in favor of its settling down somewhere between 44 and 45,000. At the adjournment of the House on the 9th, and after an arduous sitting, it had got back nearly to the point at which it started four weeks ago—that is a motion was pending to reconsider the vote on striking out 48,000.—[*Ibid.*

The following important case was recently decided in the Supreme Court of the United States:—

United States v. the State Bank of N. Carolina.—Mr. Justice Story delivered the opinion of this Court, ordering it to be certified to the Circuit Court of the United States for the North-Carolina District, as the opinion of this Court, that the priority to which the United States, are entitled, in case of a general assignment made by a debtor, of his estate, for the payment of debts, comprehends a bond for the payment of duties executed anterior to the date of assignment, but payable afterwards.

Corn falling to the North.—A mercantile friend informed us last evening, upon the assurance of letters from his correspondents in Boston and Providence, the former dated 6th and the latter 5th inst. that *Corn* in both those Cities, had rapidly fallen in price, and at the above dates not more than 50 cents could be obtained for it in Boston, and 60 cents in Providence. About 20,000 bushels were afloat in Boston harbor, and large additional shipments momently looked for.—Speculators and dealers had taken alarm, and heavy losses were anticipated.

The information is given by us to save from injury those who may not be so well advised.—[Norfolk Beacon.

Eleven days later from Europe.—By the arrival at New York of the packet ship North America, the editors of the Journal of Commerce have received London and L[illegible] to the 4th of December, [illegible] is of considerable importance, both commercially and politically. The rapid extension of the Cholera in England—the passage of the bill by the Peers, abolishing hereditary Peerage in France—the execution of Torrigos and his partizans, 54 in number, by the Spaniards—and a reported Revolution in Rome—are the most prominent topics of interest.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Blair, a S. C. member of Congress, to a correspondent in Camden.

"Nullification can never be our remedy. When we lose all hope of a redress of our grievances from Congress, and are compelled to take the remedy into our own hands, we must pursue the plan I suggested to the people of Charleston in my letter last summer. A general convention of the Southern States must be held, and present to Congress the alternative of giving up the protective system (as it is called) or permitting us to separate from the Union. This session is the limit of our hopes—it is the utmost period of time to which a redress of our grievances could be postponed; and if the Tariff is not modified to suit us, I wish our hot headed nullies may be disposed to go as *far as some of the submission men*."

Mr. Van Buren.—Upon the rejection of the nomination of Mr. Van Buren by the Senate, the Baltimore Chronicle says, "After reading the discussion in the Senate on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, no one can be surprised at his rejection. His instructions to Mr. McLane, formed, as we had supposed, the main ground of objection to his appointment. These instructions, were of the most dishonorable and degrading character—requiring our Minister to disclose our party divisions to the British Cabinet, and to solicit, in the most humble and supplicatory tone, that the British Government would not connect the present administration with the measures of the last. Every man who has genuine American principles, must feel indignant at this base intermixture of local politics with our foreign negotiation; and rejoice that the man who could thus deliberately compromise the honor and dignity of his country, has been ejected from his official station, and consigned to the walks of private life.

The N. York *Courier & Enquirer*, of the 30th ult. in announcing the rejection by the Senate of the nomination of Mr VAN BUREN, as Minister to England, which it denounces in strong and indignant terms as the result of spite and envy, has affixed his name to the JACKSON ticket as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

The Philadelphia *Enquirer* on the rejection of Mr. VAN BUREN, says—"The *nomination of Mr. Van Buren for the Vice Presidency*, by the Baltimore Convention is NOW PLACED BEYOND A DOUBT."

ITEMS.

Three hundred Cars for the transportation of goods, wares, merchandise, &c. are now engaged on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road between Baltimore City and Frederick and the intermediate points. At the opening of the Spring trade the number will be much increased.

A writer in the London Morning Chronicle asserts that, in any year from 1812 to 1831, the net proceeds of the revenue of the Protestant Church of Ireland exceeded £1,161,845 sterling.

If ink would keep away the cholera, surely it has done its part, there having been no less than 227 works upon the subject published in England and elsewhere within the last few months.

Eugene Aram.—Bulwer's new novel, under this title, has been published in England; and is pronounced by several of the journals to be the best of his productions. It is dedicated to Sir Walter Scott, and the Literary Gazette adds, "that a more fitting offering was never laid upon his shrine."

Exclusion of Free Blacks.—The Tennessee Legislature have passed an act forbidding free blacks from coming into the State to remain more than twenty days. The penalty is a fine from ten to fifty dollars, and confinement in the penitentiary from one to two years. Double the highest penalty is to be inflicted after the first offence. The Act also prohibits manumission, without an immediate removal from the State.

Longevity.—The following instance of longevity is mentioned in the St. Petersburgh Gazette. There is living near Polosk, on the frontier of Lithunia, a man named Demetrius Crabowski, who is 168 years old; he has always led the humble but tranquil life of a shepherd, assisted by his two sons, the eldest of whom is 120, and the youngest 97 years old.

The shock of an Earthquake was felt in Ogdensburg, New York, on Sunday, the 22d ult. which shook the houses so much that many persons were awakened from sleep, and rattled the crockery and windows. There were three distinct shocks, at intervals of about half a minute. The second shock was the most severe, and was accompanied by a rumbling noise like distant thunder. At the same time similar shocks were felt in Montreal.

A bill to construct a rail road from Philadelphia to Morrisville, Bucks county, opposite Trenton, N. J. has been ordered to a third reading in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen of New York, has adopted the Report of a joint Committee, recommending the Celebration of the centennial Anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birth day. It recommends an appropriation of $2,500 to defray the expenses of the Celebration.

The number of steam boats which arrived at N. Orleans during the last year, was 1059—amount of wharfage $12,861.

On dits of the day.—Reports from Washington are, that Mr. Rives, our Minister to France is to be nominated as Minister to England in place of Mr. Van Buren—that Mr. Livingston is to leave the State Department, and take the place of Mr. Rives, and Mr. Tazewell to take charge of the Department of State. We give the reports as received—certain it is, however, important changes are on foot at Washington.—[*Balt. Pat.*

Judge BERRIEN, late Attorney General, declines being a Candidate from Georgia, for the Senate of the United States.

A new novel called "The Lost Virgin of the South," has made its appearance in Tallahassee, East Florida. The name is an unpromising one, and may provoke curiosity. A novel from that quarter, is certainly a phenomenon.

Two fatal duels have been fought recently in Georgia—one at Fort Mitchell between Gen. Woolfolk and Maj. Camp—in which the former was killed—the other at Lisbon, in Lincoln county, near Petersburg, between two South Carolinians from Union District—Gist and Fair. The latter was killed.

The Rutherfordton (N. C.) *Spectator* contains an account of the murder of a man named SILVERS, by his wife, aided by another woman. His head was first cut off, and his body partially burnt.—His habits were intemperate—those of a vagrant. After the commission of the deed, the wife went to her father-in-law's to inquire after her husband, who, she said, had not been at home, and was not to be found!

The identical spot where the Potatoe was first found in its native place, lies, according to a Chilian *suvant*, in a valley of the Andes, which is represented as almost unapproachable to any but a Naturalist.

U. S. Bank.—The Legislature of N. York have passed a resolution instructing their senators and representatives in Congress not to vote for a renewal of the charter of this institution. It passed the assembly by a vote of 76 to 37. In the senate the vote stood 20 to 10.

MARRIED,

In Chowan Co. on Thursday the 9th Mr. JAMES R. BURBAGE, Postmaster at Hertford, Perquimans Co. to Mrs. MARGARET PARKER, relict of Elias Parker, deceased.

DIED,

At his residence in Hillsborough, N. Carolina, on the 1st inst. the Hon. ARCHIBALD D. MURPHEY, after a lingering and painful illness of several years.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY.

ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

12th, Steamboat Petersburg, from the Roanoke, having in tow boats Staunton, Elizabeth, Chowan and Northampton, with full cargoes of tobacco, flour, cotton, &c. from Weldon for Norfolk.

Schr. A. & H. Haddocks, Butler, from Barbadoes, with molasses.

" Maize, Questrom, 3 days from Charleston, in ballast.

SAILED.

13th, Steamboat Petersburg, for Weldon, with boats Dan and Nottoway.

Schr. Champion, Hawes, for Charleston, with corn.

Sloop Advance, Tillett, for ditto, with corn.

Ar. at Charleston Feb. 6th. schr. Roman, Hill, 4 days from this port.

ORDINANCES

Passed by the Commissioners of Elizabeth-City, on the 27th Jan. 1832.

ORDINANCE 1st.—To prevent running horses in the streets.

Be it ordained by the Commissioners of Elizabeth City and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, That if any person shall run or strain any horse, mare or gelding through the streets of Elizabeth City he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for each and every offence. And any slave or slaves offending against this ordinance shall receive not more than twenty-five lashes (at the discretion of the Magistrate of Police) on his bare back; unless the owner or owners or some other person will pay for said slave or slaves a sum not exceeding five dollars at the discretion of the Magistrate of Police.

ORDINANCE 2d.—To prevent shooting, &c.

Be it ordained, &c. That if any person or persons shall shoot or fire off any gun, pistol, cracker or squib within the town of Elizabeth City except on days of public rejoicing or in cases of emergency, he she or they shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence the sum of two dollars: And any slave or slaves offending against this ordinance shall receive at the discretion of the Magistrate of Police not more than twenty five lashes on his bare back unless the owner or some other person will pay for said slave a sum not exceeding two dollars at the discretion of the Magistrate of Police.

ORDINANCE 3d.—Sabbath breaking.

Be it ordained, &c. That it shall be the duty of the town Constable to disperse all persons assembled in the streets of Elizabeth City on Sunday behaving in a disorderly, noisy or riotous manner—and if any person or persons so assembled as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to disperse on being ordered by the Constable as aforesaid, he she or they shall forfeit and pay therefor for each and every offence the sum of five dollars: and every slave offending against this ordinance shall receive on his bare back not more than twenty lashes at the discretion of the Magistrate of Police.

ORDINANCE 4th.—Wooden chimneys.

Be it ordained, &c. That from and after the passing of this ordinance no clay or wooden chimney shall be erected within this town, and if any person or persons shall hereafter erect any clay or wooden chimney within this town, his she or they shall forfeit and pay for every offence the sum of ten dollars: and if any person or persons shall suffer a clay or wooden chimney to remain standing upon his her or their premises within this town after the first day of July next, he she or they shall forfeit and pay therefor the sum of five dollars for each and every month he she or they shall suffer said chimney to remain standing upon his her or their premises.

ORDINANCE 5th—Nuisances.

Be it ordained, &c. That whenever any nuisance shall by any person or persons be created within this town, the Magistrate of Police shall give notice to the person or persons creating it and if after such notice of the nuisance he or they shall suffer the same to remain twenty-four hours he or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each and every day he or they shall suffer the same to remain.

ORDINANCE 6th.—Penalty to be recovered by action of debt.

Be it ordained, &c. That all fines and forfeitures created and incurred under any ordinance passed or hereafter to be passed shall be recovered by action of debt in the name of the "Commissioners of Elizabeth City" before the Magistrate of Police or any Justice of Pasquotank County.

Passed February 3rd.

ORDINANCE 7th.—Drays, &c.

Be it ordained, &c. That every dray, cart or waggon using the streets of Elizabeth City as public porters and receiving pay for the transportation or hauling of any article within the bounds of the said town, shall be deemed a public dray, cart or waggon: and that the said dray, cart or waggon shall be numbered, and the No. thereof painted on the same in figures not less than three inches in length—and the owner thereof shall obtain a certificate from the Clerk corresponding with the No. of such cart, dray or waggon and shall pay for each certificate so obtained the sum of two dollars, which said certificate shall be in force for one year from the last Saturday in December, renewable annually: and if any dray, cart or waggon shall use the streets of Elizabeth City contrary to this ordinance, the owner thereof shall be subject to a fine of five dollars for each and every load hauled.

ORDINANCE 8th.—Regularity and establishing the rates of wharfage at the county wharves, in the Port of Elizabeth City.

Be it ordained, &c. That all vessels hereafter arriving at the port of Elizabeth City (market boats excepted) and laying at, making fast to, or discharging at either of the county wharves shall be subject to pay the following wharfage:

On vessels above [illegible] not exceeding 40 tons 37½ cts. per day. Above 100 tons 50 cents per day.

And vessels of the same tonnage having outside births at either of the above wharves shall be subject to pay one half of the above rates.

And be it further enacted, &c. That the collecter and receiver of wharfage shall keep a record of the same and that he shall be allowed the sum of fifteen per cent on each and every dollar collected by him for wharfage, and that he pay over to the Treasurer every three months all such monies he may receive on account of wharfage.

ORDINANCE 9th.—Chimneys.

Be it ordained, &c. That every person or persons inhabiting a house or houses with chimnies attached to the same, shall be compelled once in every month to have said chimney or chimnies well swept inside during the time said chimnies are in use; and any person or persons who shall neglect or refuse to have his chimney or chimnies well swept inside once in every month as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for the same two dollars for every month he she or they shall neglect or refuse to perform the same.

Ordered, that the above ordinances be published in the Elizabeth City Star for two weeks.

Teste, A. C. EHRINGHAUS, *Clk.*

RUNAWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 11th inst. negro man *TOM* commonly called Tom Reid. He is about 30 years old, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, light complected and has a small scar behind one of his ears, believed to be the right. Ten dollars reward will be paid for him if taken in this county, or fifteen dollars if apprehended and confined in any other county so I get him again.

Masters of vessels and others are forewarned from harboring, employing or carrying him off, under the penalty of the law.

Ann M. Reid.

Pasquotank Co. Feb. 18. *bt.*

For Sale.

3,000 bushels heavy Turks Island SALT.

Wm. T. Bryant.

Wholesale Prices Current

AT ELIZABETH-CITY.

Corrected weekly for the Star.

		dls. cts.		dls. cts.
Bacon, per lb.		7	a	8
Beef, mess bbl.		12		
fresh		3		
Butter,		20		
Beeswax,		20		
Brandy, Cogniac, gal.		1 75	a	2 00
Apple,		50	a	62
Peach,		70		
Gin, Holland,		1 25	a	1 50
Country,		45	a	50
Rum, West-India,		91	a	1 00
New-England,		38	a	40
Whiskey,		45	a	50
Corn,	bbl.	1 75	a	2 00
Wheat,	bush.	70	a	75
Coffee,	lb.	14	a	15
Cotton,	do. none			
Chocolate,		18	a	20
Candles, sperm		33	a	35
mould		15		
dipt		12		
Cheese,		10		
Cordage, cwt.		14	a	16
Flour, super. old, bbl.		6 00		
superfine, new,		6 50	a	7 00
fine		5 50	a	6 00
Flax,		7		
Flaxseed, bush.		1 25	*in demand*	
Iron, bar English		4½		
Russia & Sweeds		5		
Lard, lb.		8	a	10
Meal, bush.		50	a	62½
Molasses, gal.		28	a	30
Oil, sperm		1 00	a	1 25
linseed		1 25		
fish		50		
Pork, prime bbl.		12 00	a	12 50
mess		16 00	a	17 00
cargo,		10 50		
fresh, per hundred		4 75	a	5 00
Powder,		6 00		
Sugar, loaf		18	a	20
lump		15	a	18
brown		7	a	10
Salt, Turks Island		68	a	75
Liverpool	none			
Staves, W. O. hhd.		15 00	*in demand.*	
R. O. do.		10 00		
W. O. bbl.		6 00		
Heading, hhd.		20 00		
Steel, German		15		
Eng. blistered		8		
Shot,		2 00		
Tar, bbl.		1 25		
Turpentine,		1 62		
spirits		62½		
Rosin,				
Rice,		4		
Tea, imperial		1 75		
gunpowder		1 75		
hyson		1 25		
black		1 25		
Tallow,		8	a	10
Tobacco, plug		10	a	15
Wine, Madeira		2 00	a	3 00
Teneriffe,		1 75		
Malaga,		1 00		
Lisbon,		1 75		
Scuppernong,		50		

At New-York, Feb. 11.

Coffee—12½ *a* 14. *Cotton*—7½ *a* 12.

Flour—superfine, 5 62 *a* 6 25.

Corn—southern, 54 *a* 58.

Wheat—N. Carolina, 1 14 *a* 0 00

Staves—W. O. pipe, 50 *a* 54:
hhd. 38 *a* 40.
bbl. 29 *a* 32.
R. O hhd. 27 *a* —.

Heading—W. O. 54 *a* 55.

Hoops—25 *a* 30

Shingles—cypress, 3 50 *a* 3 62

Molasses—23 *a* 28

Tar—1 75 *a* 0 00. *Pitch*—1 62

Rosin—1 12½. *a* 1 62.

Turpentine—soft, 2 37.

At Charleston, Feb. 6.

Corn—48 a 52. *Peas* 50.

Salt—Liverpool, coarse, in bags of 4 bushels 1 75 *a* 2 00; in bulk, none afloat; Turks Island 35 *a* 38

MEDICINES.

RUSSELL has just received a fresh supply of Medicines for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

Potter's Catholicon, Swaim's Panacea,

Anderson's cough Drops, Elixir Pectoral,

Pectoral Balsam, Liquorice, Jujube Paste.

ALSO.

Tooth Powder, Lip Salve, Court-plaister, Camphor and Sulphur.

He expects daily supplies.

Feb. 11.

Prime English Island Molasses.

39 hogsheads, in strong iron bound casks, for sale by

Mathew Cluff.

Feb. 18. *bt.*

Shoes! Shoes!

LADIES French morocco Slippers, (all the fashion.)

Ditto Prunelle, blk. and col'd of the first quality.

Misses and childrens prunelle Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

Ditto, fine calf skin Shoes.

Ditto, do. kip Bregans.

Womens' fine calf skin Shoes, a superior article.

W. T. Bryant.

Feb. 18.

Just Received.

FAMILY, superfine and fine } FLOUR.

Irish Potatoes,

Weeding Hoes.

Jno. D. Gordan & Bro.

Feb. 18.

Estate of Miles Smithson.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of Miles Smithson, dec. to come forward and settle, and those having claims to present them previous to March next, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

M.H.L. SMITHSON, Adm'r.

Feb. 11. *bt.*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor to the estate of Elizabeth Carter, dec'd, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment.

H. N. WILLIAMS, *Exec'r.*

Feb. 11. *bt.*

For Sale.

BBLS. N. E. Rum,

do. Fredericksburg super. Flour,

Ditto Roanoke do. do.

Bushels Irish Potatoes, (suitable for planting.)

Wm. T. Bryant.

February 11.

FLOUR.

BARRELS superfine and fine Flour, just received and

For sale by

Harrell & Forbes.

Feb. 11.

Attention Guards!

YOU are hereby notified to attend parade on Wednesday the 22nd inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. with 13 rounds of blank cartridges to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of Washington.

Feb. 11.

Attention Rangers!!

YOU are notified to attend a parade in Elizabeth City on the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. in commemoration of the Anniversary of the birth of Washington.

Feb 11.

Attention Junior Volunteers!

YOU are requested to attend a Parade near the Academy on Wednesday the 22d instant, at half past 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Captain,

S. D. POOL, O. S.

Feb. 4.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has received per schr. Camden, schr. William and sloop Independence from New York, a general assortment of

GOODS

adapted to the season, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms, at wholesale and retail for cash, produce, or good notes.

Hezekiah Lockwood.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 29.

Coffee and Salt.

Just received per schr. Frances D. Williams

128 bags of Coffee, and

1375 bushels coarse Salt, for sale low by

Miles White.

Elizabeth City, 12th mo. 31st, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having resigned the office of Constable, notifies all persons having papers in his hands to produce his receipts and take them out, or he will plead this notice against any responsibility on his part.

Benjamin Davis.

Feb. 4. *bt.*

To Editors and Publishers of Newspapers.

A CARD—Exchange.

THE publisher of the American Farmer, is often solicited to exchange his journal for country papers, which, however excellent in themselves, are of little or no use to him: he has therefore frequently been obliged to decline such requests, when it would have given him pleasure to comply with them if he could have done so consistently with his own interest. In order, however, to make such exchanges mutually beneficial, he now proposes to exchange with any editor who will give this card an insertion or two, and thereafter copy weekly the contents of each number of the Farmer as it shall reach him, introducing and concluding it in something like the following form:

The American Farmer.

A neat weekly paper in quarto form, edited by Gideon B. Smith, is published in Baltimore, Md. by I. Irvine Hitchcock, at $5 per annum.

It is devoted exclusively to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural and Domestic Economy. It contains also every week the prices current in the commercial and common markets, of the principal commodities which farmers want to buy or sell, and such intelligence foreign and domestic as is interesting to them with regard to the current value of their produce.

Contents of No. — Vol. 13.

[Always found in the last column of the Farmer.] Those who wish to see the American Farmer, with a view to subscribing for it, may address the publisher by mail, (free of postage,) who will send a specimen of the work containing terms, &c. for examination. All postmasters are agents for the work.

JUST RECEIVED

1 pipe French Brandy, 1 do. Gin,

6 dozen Champaigne,

For sale by

Jno D. Gordan & Bro.

Jan. 14.

Postponed Sale.

BY virtue of a Mortgaged Deed executed to me to secure a sum of money therein named, I shall sell at

Public Auction,

On Saturday 25th of Feb. next,

Before the Court House door,

The House and Lot in Elizabeth City, now occupied by *Asa McCoy.*—Terms made known on the day of sale.

C. R. KINNEY.

January 7

Private Boarding.

WILLIAM ALBERTSON having declined keeping Tavern and removed to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Abner Williams, opposite the Tannery,

Mrs. Albertson

will take single gentlemen to board by the month or year, who do not wish lodgings in the house; also children for the Academy, or such as may wish to take lessons on the Piano Forte under Mrs. Thompson, who will teach music in the house.

Dec. 31.

FOR SALE.

A double Gig and Harness, a Solkey, a Jersey Waggon and Harness, & an excellent, substantial Dray and Harness. The above articles will be sold low on application at this office.

October 20.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A Fresh supply, just received and for sale by RUSSELL.

January 7.

BOOKS

For sale at the Star Office.

A few copies of Bishop Ravenscroft's Works, in 2 vols. just published. Price $5 in boards and $5 50 in sheep.

Discourses on Immersion and Infant Baptism; by the Rev. A. Empie, D D. President of William and Mary College, and Rector of Bruton Parish, Williamsburg, Va. Price 50 cents.

March 7.

Constable's Blanks

For sale at this Office.

POETRY.

"It is the gift of POETRY *alone,*
Where e'er she moves, to consecrate the place ; [known,
To breathe round Nature sweets before un-
And shed the loveliest tints upon her face."

From the Casket.

WHAT IS THE WORLD?

What is the world, and all its joys?—
Fleeting shades, without a form.
What are Pleasure's gilded joys?—
It tinsel wears with every storm.
What's the ball-room's giddy throng?—
Envy, care, and jealous fears.
What's the play-house' thrilling song?—
An interlude to mad'ning tears.
What's the gambling house of woe?—
The carnal tomb of blasted fame,
Where ambition's deadly blow
Stabs the wretch—then steals his name.
What's the goblet's ruby wine?—
Disgrace, with its attendant train.
Where borrowed wit will often shine,
Drawn from the fever'd throbbing brain.
What is Pleasure?—A name for *Pain.*
And Happiness?—Ideal joy.
What is Love?—An iron chain,
Drawn by a fickle, foolish *boy.*

ERNESTINE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Casket.

The Silver Sixpence,

OR THE ROAD TO RUIN.

Quaedum parva quidem, sed non toleranda maritis. JUV.

Some faults tho' small, intolerably grow.
DRYDEN.

In the forest of Fontainbleau, or in which that village stands, thirty five miles from Paris, and in the year 1792, there stood an old castle, the seat of apparent happiness and hospitality, as a French work entitled *La Nouvelle Bibliotheque de Societe* will corroborate. That chateau and its domains was [illegible]ety of the Ma[illegible]alth and also of a dark suspicio[illegible]acter. It was late one evening when a nobleman was travelling through the forest and put up for the night at the castle. The splender and gaiety which surrounded him soon led him to discover that Mademoiselle Vildac was about to be married to Jean or John Levallier, a young man of family and prospects, though of little prudence.

The ceremonies were over—twelve o'clock had arrived as announced by the castle bell, when the stranger was lighted to an apartment in the west wing of the building, where no one had slept for many years, and was now a case of necessity owing to the great number invited.—Scarcely had the wearied hunter sunk into his first sleep, when he was aroused by the noise of some one approaching his door, and saw an old man enter whose appearance alarmed him. His form was bent, his gray beard swept his breast, and his countenance was indicative of suffering; of long endured misery. He approached the dying embers and observed that the liberty was one he had not enjoyed in a long time. The stranger started from the bed and soon discovered that it was no supernatural appearance but real flesh and blood that stood before him.

"For Heaven's sake, who are you, and from whence?" inquired the still frightened nobleman.

"I am the most wretched of fathers," he replied, as he motioned the stranger to be seated. He then related as follows:

"It is now twenty years since I was forcibly dragged to a dungeon below and confined."

"By whom and by what monster?" inquired the astonished listener.

"My son, the Marquis de Vildac is that monster. That he might seize on my estate and gratify his propensity for gambling and gaiety, he had me arrested and conveyed to an apartment few can find and where my feeble cries could not be heard. Many years have passed since I spoke to a human being until now. Owing to some hurry to-day my door was left unlocked, and I have escaped for a little time. What means the merriment I have heard to-day."

"It was on account of the marriage of Mademoiselle de Vildac, your grand daughter," said the stranger.

"Alas! I have never seen her," said the old man, "would that I could gaze upon her innocent face."

"Then you will fly with me," returned the stranger, "and take vengeance on your unnatural son."

"Nay," said the sufferer, "I must away to my dungeon. Twenty years have weaned me from the world. And shall I expose my guilty son and make the heart of his innocent daughter loathe him? No, I must away. I have but a few days to live, and let me die in my dungeon as the world supposes me dead."

The entreaties of the stranger were useless, and his threat of a search by authority was vain. He saw the old man bow and depart he could not tell whither. The next morning the strange nobleman departed, and sometime after the affair was investigated—the Marquis de Vildac was seized and beheaded during the French Revolution, but the old man still persisted in living and dying in the dungeon. During the alarm, however Levallier and his wife, Mademoiselle de Vildac, fled from the horror of the disclosure and the terror of the Revolution.

Many years after, two boys were seen standing on the quay at New Orleans in the United States, one of whom was dressed in fashionable finery, and the other as ragged as he well could be.

"Give me a sixpence if you 'please," said the ragged boy, "my mother is old and blind, and has not any thing to eat.—Give me a sixpence and Heaven will bless you.

"Give you the d—l," returned the other, what care I for your mother. But here, here is a sixpence, take it, go and buy a rope and hang yourself," and he laughed as he threw it on the ground.

"You know not," said the ragged boy, mortified and insulted, "but it may buy a rope for you."

The other, Eugene Vildac, the son of Levallier, turned up his nose, wheeled on his heel and went his way. Levallier and his wife, flying from France, had taken a fortune with them and settled in the city of New Orleans. That fortune was but small when he landed, though by industry he made it splendid. They had had but one child and that one was Eugene Vildac, named after his great grand father. At the age of sixteen he was remarkable in New Orleans as the pretty, fashionable and accomplished boy. The ladies were particularly pleased with him, though generally the youngest will prefer a man of thirty to a stripling, for whom they have an unaccountable contempt. Yet notwithstanding he was the page of every pretty lady in the city, and having never been trained to business of any kind, and being permitted to roam at large, he was gallanting one to-day, another to-morrow; picking up their handkerchiefs, carrying reticules, and was universally called the "pretty little lady's man." The parents were highly pleased that he should be considered so accomplished, and had long since taken him from school, as it did not look well, as they expressed it, though the boy was absolutely ignorant of any accomplishment, save that which consisted of a knowledge of tricks, trifles and dissipated flummeries of the city and certain portions of society. And when the better genius of the father suggested the propriety of curbing him a little and giving him a knowledge of business, he found it was too late; and the mother, a fashionable woman, objected by saying that they had gone through the drudgery of acquiring a fortune for the son, and that it was useless to deprive him of his innocent pleasures when they would leave him a fortune sufficient to supply his wants and keep him above working people for life.

"O could you but see, my dear, how elegantly he plays a card," said the delighted mother, "and how anxious every lady is to have him for a partner, you would not wish to harden his hands which the fairest ladies love to press, nor to sour that countenance which many a dark eye gazes on with delight. I protest, and many others say it, he is one of the sweetest and most accomplished little fellows in the world."

At this moment the little darling entered singing, and it tickled them amazingly as the tipsy young gambler scattered over the carpet a number of half dollars which he protested he had won that hour of the beautiful Mademoiselle Clara St. Clare. His mother highly commended his spirit and success and expressed a hope that he would some day be as successful in winning her heart and hand.

Mademoiselle Clara St. Clare was the daughter of an aged and respectable French emigrant, who as a shipping merchant in Orleans, had acquired and left to his daughter a considerable fortune, the united profit on many a bag of cotton and butt of sugar. Young Vildac, at the age of eighteen, was, out of many, the acknowledged suitor of Mademoiselle de Clare, being well grown and graceful at that early age, and from long familiarity with the society of ladies, he had acquired a certain polite ease and fascinating address, which is sufficient at all times to distinguish a booby from the brighter intellect of the closet.

Mademoiselle St. Clare was addressed by a young gentleman who had just ended the study of law and whom Vildac ordered to renounce all claim to the lady or meet him on the field of honor. The gentleman who was just becoming acquainted with Clara, on hearing her express a preference for Vildac, threatened to cane him if he ever mentioned such a thing as fighting again and left the lady forever. The gentleman who is now a shining character was religiously inclined, and inadvertently saw Clara at cards.—He therefore renounced her without a sigh, and afterwards married a lady who was every way worthy of him.

Vildac soon after married the beautiful *belle* of Orleans, and kept a table for all the fashionable gamesters of the city. But how was he mortified when he discovered that her fortune was willed in such a manner that he could not touch a penny—and he found that she would not if she could break the charm—for she was determined if her money was gambled, she would have the pleasure of losing it herself. Therefore when he lost all he was necessitated to borrow from his wife or mother.

Young Vildac married at eighteen, was of a dark, suspicious and of course treacherous character, for we are generally of the nature ourselves that we suppose others to be. If we are treacherous, we deal with every man as a traitor, and if innocent we suspect none and trust the unworthy. He soon became careless of his wife and frequently hinted that the husk was worth nothing without the grain, the casket of no value without the jewels and gems it contained. Mademoiselle, now Madame Vildac, was of a strong mind, having no idea of spending her fortune in gambling, and being advised by her confessor to quit the amusement, she instantly threw it aside. This mortified her husband, for he had become dissipated in the extreme, and sighed for a fortune to spend. More than once the idea of an early death of his parents came into his mind, and strange as it may seem, they both died on the same day, though the catastrophe was ascribed to the yellow fever. Be this as it may, Vildac seized with avidity on the estate, and seemed rejoiced that they had toiled day and night to scrape him together a fortune to spend in gambling and other dissipations.

Vildac finding that his prudent wife stood aloof from the card and other gaming tables, he became jealous of her and the influence of her charms upon the very men he brought to his house. He endeavored to impose the restraint upon her that she should not enter the room when company came; but being a spirited woman she was determined to see the course that he was taking; for the reader must know that he soon spent his own personal estate and with the promise of amendment, wheedled her out of a part of her own. But he could get no more and he was jealous, even wishing to restrain her from her religious devotions, her confessions before her confessor. This was unavailing, and he sought every opportunity to prove what he suspected, and took infinite pains to make himself miserable, for if it had been acknowledged, he still loved the same beautiful Clara St. Clare now Madame Vildac. His extravagance had cured and disgusted her with gaming. Many a curtain lecture she read to him with soft and silvery tones, but they had no effect.

One day Vildac was strolling in her chamber, always in pursuit of something to mar his own happiness, and thought of the opportunity to examine her pockets and other paraphernalia of his wife to see if no written epistles and correspondence were circulating and carried on between her and her paramours. In examining her pockets he found the following note, written in a delicate female hand, which he read with a grin that his Satanic majesty might have envied.

"Dearest of Friends:—

I am the most miserable of all human beings. Tied to a man who will not let me love him, the only being on whom my affection is placed is you. To you I look for succour and relief—that is the only way you can render it. You understand me—the blank paper will unfold the rest. Adieu dearest."

There was no signature, and he wondered as he stared upon it how the blank piece of paper which he threw in the chimney corner could unfold any thing. He was now conscious of her guilt—he was convinced that she loved another; who could be be whom he would have the pleasure of shooting. He would discover the villain's name by listening unobserved to her confessions before the Priest. He descended the stairs with a kind of delight or pleasure at having found the key which would unlock the door to his own and to his wife's eternal misery.

It was the day Madame Vildac regularly went to her confessor to obtain absolution of her sins, and Vildac not finding her below, immediately set out with a view of secreting himself in the church, where he might hear all. She having called upon a friend, he arrived before her, and having hidden himself, listened to every word, save at times the hum and hubbub of passing carriages prevented. Towards the last of her confession she said she loved one man and had perhaps wronged her husband in her conduct towards that man. His name was———

"Oh Heavens," Vildac gasped, "the noise of the infernal carts prevented me from hearing that name." Waiting till his wife retired he left his concealment, and returning home, charged her with the crime without disclosing his contemptible means of information. Her high soul shrunk at first, but disdained to deny or acknowledge, though he afterwards spoke of the paper he had found in her pocket. Though Vildac could not but love so beautiful and sensible a woman in his moments of reason and sobriety, yet her lectures stung him to the soul, and he determined on vengeance; yes vengeance on the most charming of women.

A short time afterwards he entered the room fronting the street, where his wife was sitting at the window, and advanced to embrace her, but being intoxicated and otherwise disgusting she repulsed him. At the same moment a gentleman passed the window, and Vildac saw a mutual bow and smile of recognition pass between the gentleman and his wife.

"That is one of your paramours, I suppose, madam," said Vildac with a bitter smile.

"As you please master Vildac," replied his wife, "as you are determined to have it so."

Vildac, enraged, observed, "I will put an end to it," and immediately left the room. He returned not until the afternoon, and on going to the chamber for another search, he found his wife dressed in a loose white robe, lying asleep on the bed. She was a sleeping beauty truly. Her dark hair was scattered over the pillow in a thousand ringlets, and shaded her half revealed bosom that was whiter than wax. She lay like another Venus, as a smile played upon her heavenly countenance, and the rich crimson blush glowed upon her fair cheek. Vildac stood and gazed. He had never seen her so beautiful; but the blush he called the evidence of her guilt, and the smile the recognition of her lover. Dropping his shoes, he advanced softly to the bed, and taking a small vial from his pocket containing the deadly Prussic acid, he cautiously dropped one drop in the corner of her beautiful eye.—In a very short time she had ceased to breathe, and like Mark Antony, all his affection for his Cleopatera returned when he saw her pale and still beautiful in death. He now fell upon the inanimate form of his wife and kissed those pale lips which had so often advised him. The ragged boy and the sixpence shot across his mind. "The third year of my marriage," he cried "and I have murdered her." He stepped to the fireplace co[illegible]ering what to do to avoid detect[illegible] the stratagem placing a phial of laudanum on the bed and giving the alarm. At this moment he stooped and picked up the piece of paper he had thrown in the corner sometime before, and beheld there was characters written upon it. It had been written with sympathetic ink, and the heat had called forth the appearance. To his astonishment he read and found that it and the note were both from an orphan she had long before bound to a cruel master, and who was afraid his master would discover his correspondence.

Vildac now felt like a fiend, and was conscious that all his suspicions were as groundless as this which he had unravelled. He determined at once not to wait for an investigation into the cause of his wife's death, but to fly immediately. Taking her keys from her yet warm bosom, daring not to look upon her, he unlocked her bureau, and taking a considerable amount in gold, fled.

Some months after this event Vildac was in Baltimore, seated at a gaming table, where he lost every penny of that which he had taken from his wife's bureau. Destitute and a stranger, without a friend he found himself cast upon the world. He wondered why he had saw no advertisement in the papers concerning his murdered wife, though he thought it would be fruitless, as he had disguised his appearance and altered his name to James Bernard.—He regretted the loss of his money, as he might with the aid of it have married some lady who had a fortune, being a very handsome man with a polished address. With this motive, he now determined to play the gentleman for a while at least, and as he could get no employment in Baltimore, he proceeded to Philadelphia, where for some cause unknown, he took the name of Edward Livingston. When he entered the steamboat, however, it is certain he had little more money than would pay his passage, and when he landed in Philadelphia he had between three and four thousand dollars.—This will account in part for the many lottery tickets he afterwards bought while a clerk in a store, as mentioned in the story of "THE FIRST STEP."

In Philadelphia he was a clerk, as has just been said, and besides great losses by lottery dealing and many species of gambling, he was one of the causes which led the moral young man Richard Brindsley to ruin. Vildac, or as we shall now call him, Edward, was a young man of little education but fine address, a fellow that could skim over the surface of things and put a gloss on his words. His passions had been let loose in youth by the licentiousness and folly of his parents, and he might be said to be accomplished in villainy. He certainly was not devoid of talent, though misdirected, for he could be every thing in a day. The moral might take him for a model of morality and a villain for a pink of villainy. Thus after landing in Philadelphia he was on the very eve of marrying a lady of the first respectability, so ingeniously did he lay his plan. In his passage from New Orleans he had made a particular friend of one Bob Middleton, whom he left in Baltimore, with the injunction and agreement, that if any person should write on for the character of any of three names he mentioned, the said Bob must return an answer full of the highest encomiums. Miss Maria Winfield, a lady of eighteen and considerable fortune was the lady whom he addressed. His very appearance and address soon prepossessed her in his favor, though her father had cautioned her to beware of the stranger. It was on an evening he attended her on the banks of the Schuylkill, in company with Richard Brindsley and the fair Ellen Langdon, that he made known to Maria his wishes and his prospects. He had already won her heart but the consent of the father was to gain, though Maria's fortune was independent of him. The father demanded some reference, that he might learn his character:—The shrewd Edward referred him immediately to the villain in Baltimore, as a man of the highest respectability. The villain returned an answer highly complimentary, stating that he was worth dray loads of dollars, which he significantly observed would always buy a character of the highest order. Then followed the items of one row of buildings, one ship, so many shares in a popular concern, and so forth.

(To be concluded in our next)

Moral and Religious.

Zeal—The river that runs slow and creeps by the banks, and begs leave of every turf to let it pass, is drawn into hollows, and spreads itself in smaller portions, and dies with diversion; but when it runs with vigorousness, and a full stream, and breaks down every obstacle, making it even as its own brow, it stays not to be tempted with little avocations, and to creep into holes, but runs into the sea through full and useful channels: so is a man's prayer; it moves upon the feet of an abated appetite, it wanders into the society of every trifling accident, and and stays at the corners of the fancy, and talks with every object it meets, and cannot arrive at heaven; but when it is carried upon the wings of passion and strong desires, a swift motion and an hungry appetite, it passes on through all the intermediate regions of clouds, and stays not till it dwells at the foot of the throne, where mercy sits, and thence sends holy showers of refreshment.

Jeremy Taylor.

Preaching and hearing.—"I once said to myself in the foolishness of my heart, what sort of a sermon must that have been which was preached by Peter, when three thousand souls were converted at once? What sort of a sermon! such as other sermons. There is nothing to be found in it extraordinary. The effect was not produced by St. Peter's eloquence; but by the mighty power of God, present with his word. It is in vain to attend one minister after another, and to hear sermon after sermon, unless we pray that the Holy Spirit, accompany his word. *Neither is he that planteth any thing, neither he that watereth; but God that giveth the increase.*

Bad Christians—I consider the principal enemies of the Gospel to be, not the pontiff of Rome, nor heretics, nor seducers, or tyrants, but bad Christians; because the former exert their rage out of the church, while drunkenness, luxury, perjury, blasphemy, impurity, adultery, and other abominable vices overthrow it and expose it defenceless to the rage of our enemies. Rome does not constitute the principal object of my fears; I tremble on account of other enemies, more dangerous. Of what importance is it to have driven the wolves from the fold, if the pest ravage the flock.—*Calvin.*

Constable's Blanks for sale at this office.

LIBERIA IS TO LIGHT AFRICA WITH ITS FIRES.

The day for the redemption of Africa we believe has at length dawned. For twelve years past the American Colonization Society has been struggling against the fears of the ignorant and the reproaches of the designing, to prepare in Liberia an asylum for our free people of colour and manumitted slaves. With the exception of comparatively a few benevolent philanthropists, our whole country has either turned a deaf ear to every appeal in behalf of the claims of the Society, or looked in pity upon its zealous supporters, as upon a set of deluded enthusiasts engaged in a scheme entirely Utopian. Even the fast friends of the slave have spurned at the project, and some of them have not hesitated to brand the whole as a system of cruelty worse than slavery itself. But the scene is changing. The most skeptical begin to see their error and in some instances to acknowledge it. The enmity of most of its enemies has been in some degree moderated, and their hasty and sombre predictions refuted by well attested facts that now speak out to a world. The Society, though still weak, compared with the merit of its claims, is now gathering strength with a rapidity unknown in its former history. Public opinion has dared to speak out in its favor; Statesmen, though representing slave holding districts, have dared to do it, and the Press, that mighty mover of men, has been faithful to echo their sentiments far as our tongue is heard and read.

Much of this change has been accomplished within the last twelve months. For the cause or causes which have thrown so much light upon this subject, we need not now enquire. It is enough that they are seen and felt, and that hundreds upon hundreds who were once its bitterest enemies, are now acting and preparing to act under their influence God speed them on, and give to their changed views a weight of influence that will more than redeem the past.

But Liberia is to be more than an African *asylum*. There is a light in which we may contemplate it, still more grateful to the eye of religion and humanity, and we think of far more promise to the hope of its fondest friends—a light, which we trust in God, will light all Africa with its fires. *The Colony we plant there, is a* CHRISTIAN COLONY. It carries in its very heart, a leaven which must ultimately "leaven" the whole "measure." Christianity cannot be inert; its nature is action, and its tendency from the centre to the circumference of the universe. It is a flame that must spread. It has in it the fire of heaven and the power of Omnipotence, and burn it will—burn it must.

Here then as Christians, rest we our future hopes for the redemption of Africa. Liberia must be our starting post. From this we must penetrate its deserts, trace the Arab's path, follow the valleys of its mighty and little rivers, traverse its mountains, nor rest until the "land of Ham" become as the Garden of the Lord. Say not that this is too much to hope. Two centuries since and America was as dark as Nigritia; and now the Gospel is heard in its farthest wilderness. Christianity & civilization have accomplished it here—Christianity and civilization can accomplish it there.

Whatever were the motives or the hopes of those who first pointed us to this "land for the liberated," or whatever may be the views of some who now advocate the claims of the colony, is of the least consequence. Nothing can be plainer we think to a christian, than that *the hand of God was in the very beginning of it*, and that the hand of God is now directing all its energies. That prescience, which in prophetic influence pledged the endearing promise that "Ethiopa should soon stretch out her hands to God," has we believe, in the very means now placed in the Christian's hands at the Colony, provided for its sure and certain accomplishment. Joseph was once sold and carried to a land of strangers, but through him the truths of Revelation were preached to an African monarch, and finally with awful impressiveness to his subjects. Africans have been sold, have been torn in cruelty, with or without price, from the home of their fathers, have been brought to a christian land, and to a land that we call free. But these Africans must return, and if they carry not with them "corn" and wine, and oil, they must be laden with that which is far better—with the arts and sciences of civilized life—with the truths and power of the christian religion; and through them, and THROUGH THEM we repeat it, Africa must be redeemed. Who will not say, God speed the hour, and crown every effort in a cause so noble and so god-like with the most abundant success.

Already we think we see not only a sure pledge of the accomplishment of this great work, but an indication never deceptive, that the morning of so blessed a day has at length dawned. Christian Churches both in Europe and America have been singularly moved upon this subject within the year that has past. God we believe hath spoken to them. He has breathed upon them that spirit which finds rest only in action—that is "refreshed" only in speaking and doing. The pillar of his cloud hath arisen, and it hath pointed to Liberia. The Young Men's Missionary Society of New York has seen it, has called, and wept as it called, for a Herald of the Cross to follow its leadings the Young Men's Missionary Society of New England, has sent out through the press "A Missionary calls the Methodist Episcopal Church has commanded one to go, and he only waits a passage there, to enter upon the duties assigned him; and the prayers of thousands are daily going up to God, that Africa may soon be redeemed. These are signs which cannot be mistaken. The conclusion is, the spirit of the Lord commenced—hath guided this work, and what he commenced, that he will sustain.—[*Rev. M. B. Cox.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

London papers to the 23d September and Liverpool to the 24th, inclusive, are received at New York. They contain intelligence of the death of Sir Walter Scott—the death of the King of Spain—and the rejection by Belgium, of the ultimatum of the London Conference. The commercial advices are also interesting.

Death of Sir Walter Scott.—We learn from Capt. Bursley and passengers, (says a New York paper,) that a letter was sent on board the ship the day she sailed, for the lady of Judge Sewell of Quebec, with an endorsement on the back of it, that *Sir Walter Scott died on the 22d.*

Letters have been received at Paris from Alexandria, dated the 18th July, which state that a telegraphic despatch had been received at that place, announcing the capture of the Turkish camp at Hama by the Egyptians.

Leith, Sept. 18—This morning, at 10 o'clock, the United Kingdom steamer sailed from Newhaven Roads for Hamburg, having on board his Ex-Majesty Charles X Duke de Bordeaux, and suite.

Death of Ferdinand of Spain.—London, Saturday Evening, Sept. 22.—Intelligence has been received through France to-day, of the death of the King of Spain, which there is no reason for doubting, though some persons have declared themselves incredulous on the subject. His health has been declining for some time past, and he has lately had a severe attack of the gout. This news, if confirmed, is expected to hasten the approach of the crisis in Spain.

Change in the Belgian Ministry.—London, Sept. 21.—Despatches have been received by M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian minister, from Gen. Goblet, announcing the retirement of M. de Menlinaire, the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and also the appointment of Gen. Goblet to that post ad interim.—And an entire change of the Belgian Ministry is announced, but it is not yet officially stated who are to replace them. M. Van Weyer has received from Gen. Goblet full powers to treat with the Dutch Minister, Baron Van Zuylen, on the dispute between Holland and Belgium; but up to the present time, Baron Von Zuylen has received no powers from his court to treat with M. Van de Weyer on the subject; and it remains to be seen whether the King of Holland will consent to such a mode of proceeding taking peace, and as now a direct claim for support on the British ad French cabinets. The King of Holland has rejected all overtures for peace, except on his own terms; and if Belgium be abandoned by us and France, after the concessions offered by her King at the risk of his own popularity with his people, the two governments will be guilty not only of great meanness, but of great injustice; and the next thing to be expected will be a dictation to England and France, on matters directly concerning their own honor and safety, by some petty State, acting as the puppet of Russia, Austria or Prussia. [*Sun.*

Express from Paris.—London, Sept. 22. (Evening.)—An express from Paris has arrived to-day with the letters of Thursday; and every thing indicates that France is perfectly ready to second the decision of the Conference [illegible] movement against Holland should that step be deemed advisable. Troops are collected on the frontier [illegible] Belgium, and could, it is conceived, be in Brussels in a very short time. The Duke of Orleans has left Paris for Brussels in order, as it is supposed, to convey to Leopold the opinions of the French ministry, and to explain the course which is intended to be pursued in the event of the King of Holland proving refractory. The late communication from the Hague which was laid before the London Conference yesterday, was not known in Paris, but every expectation existed that it would turn out unsatisfactory as has really proved to be the case. It is perfectly understood, however, that the French troops will not move without the concurrence of the English ministry. The co-operation of England, by sending a fleet into the Scheldt, is desired by France, but, failing that, the consent of the ministry to the march of the French troops into Belgium would be deemed sufficient. The funds fell about one per cent, in Paris, on Thursday, in consequence of the feeling, that an interference in behalf of Belgium had become all but inevitable.

Arrival of the Duchess de Berri in Holland—The Gazette de Normandie says—"Whilst at Nantes they are breaking through the doors of convents to look for the Duchess de Berri; she has been received with regard and respect in Holland, where she has just arrived, and where she will shortly embrace her family and her children."

An Aged Clergyman.—Rev. Doctor Perkins, of West Hartford, Con., recently preached his sixtieth anniversary seamon. We learn, from a Hartford print, that he 'informed a listening auditory, nearly all of whom could date their birth since the commencement of his ministry, that in his church there had been one thousand deaths and one thousand baptisms—that he had delivered four thousand written sermons, and three thousand extemporaneous ones, on other occasions of worship—that he had attended sixty ordinations and installations, and had preached twenty ordination sermons, twelve of which had been published by request, that he had attended one hundred ecclesiastical councils, to heal difficulties in the churches, and that he had fitted for college one hundred and fifty students, and more than thirty for the Gospel Ministry, Dr. Perkins is now eighty-three years of age—His step is yet firm, his mind vigorous, and he continues to discharge his pastoral duties without interruption.

We understand, from a scientific friend, that two spots are now visible on the disc of the sun, one of which is so large that it can be seen by the naked eye. The state of the atmosphere is particularly favorable for their observation, soon after the rising, or just before the setting of the sun. These spots, are supposed to be openings through the luminous matter that surrounds the body of the sun, which renders its dark surface visible, in the place that is thus uncovered; and the present phenomenon has appearances which confirm the theory. It is computed that the diameter of the present spot is over 30,000 miles, or three times that of the earth's diameter.—*Maryland Rep.*

What has become of the Comet? According to the calculations in the American Almanac, and we believe of European astronomers also, it was nearest the earth on the 23d ult., and being above the horizon in the night should have been visible then if at all. But visible it was not. Some persons have seen stars, but no one, so far as we can learn, has seen the genuine comet. The presumption is, that there has been some error in the calculations.

Anti-Nullification.—A meeting of the friends of the Union was recently held in Haywood county, in this State; at which Resolutions were adopted denouncing Nullification.—A letter was also read from Col. *Robert Love*, of that county, who was unable to attend, in which, that veteran of the Revolution, in his own strong and *homespun* style, exposes the inevitable consequences of Nullification.

[illegible] meeting of the citizens of that [illegible] Rawan generally known as the Forks of the Yadkin, was also held on the 6th ult. at which resolutions disapproving of Nullification, and deprecating Disunion, were unanimously adopted. Also a resolution in favor of a reduction of the Tariff, with but one dissenting voice.

A meeting has been also held in Chatham County, on the same subject, at which the doctrine of Nullification was denounced as "inconsistent with the principles of our Union, and palpably absurd."

Union Meetings have also been held in the Counties of Buncombe and Rutherford.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church determined on Saturday, by a vote taken by States, of ten to eight of both orders, that the Diocess of Ohio is vacant. The question so much discussed, however, of the lawfulness of a Bishop's resigning, is not decided by that vote—the vacancy existing unquestionably in the present instance, by reason of the abandonment of his diocess by the Bishop. As a consequence of this vote, the testimonials of Mr. McIlvaine, Bishop elect of Ohio, were signed, and he, together with the Bishop elect of Vermont, Mr. Hopkins, of New Jersey, Mr. Doane, and of Kentucky, Mr. Smith, will be consecrated on Wednesday or Thursday next.

[*N. Y. Amer.*

New York, Nov. 1.

Yesterday, agreeably to previous arrangements, the consecration of four Bishops took place in St. Paul's Church. There were present nine Bishops, who united in the imposition of hands. Their appearance, together with the solemnity of the duties which they performed, gave interest to the scene, which was witnessed by a crowded congregation. After the exercises were concluded, the house of Bishops and of clerical and lay deputies, met together, and were dismissed by the venerable presiding Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Wm. White.

The following are the Bishops consecrated by the New York Episcopal Convention on Wednesday:

Rt. Rev. John H. Hopkins, D. D. Bishop of Vermont.

Rt. Rev. Benj. B. Smith, D. D. Bishop of Kentucky.

Rt. Rev. Charles P. M'Ilvaine, D. D. Bishop of Ohio.

Rt. Rev. George W. Doane, Bishop of New Jersey.

Commerce of Liberia.—During the last year, 59 vessels entered Monrovia for the purpose of traffic, of which 32 were American, 25 English and 2 French. The exports of the colony amounted to $125,549 16, and the imports for the same period are supposed to amount to $80,000. The trade is with the natives, who live in the interior and along the coast, who bring camwood, ivory, palm oil, tortoise shell, and other productions of the country to the colony, exchange them for European and American productions.

N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

The Two Million Bank.—The House of Representatives of Tennessee have passed to a third reading, by a vote of 21 to 18, the bill to incorporate the Union Bank of Tennessee. It has one provision, however, which is expected "to defeat the beneficial operation of the act." It "renders the private property of the stockholders liable for the *mismanagement* of its concerns."

General Provision STORE.

NEAR THE MARKET HOUSE.

THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale a general stock of Provisions, such as are chiefly wanted for families and vessels, viz: Bacon, Pork, Fish, Butter, Lard, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Groceries, &c. &c. In addition to which he will have for sale (morning and evening, and during the day if wanted) *Fresh Meats and Poultry.*

Cash given for Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, Butter, Bacon, Meal, Eggs, &c. &c.

James Allen.

May 12.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Nov. 10, 1832.

The following is the result of the election for President held in this (Pasquotank) and Camden Counties, on Thursday last.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

	Jackson.	*Clay.*
Nixonton,	14	34
Bridgefield,	11	13
Eliz. City,	191	49
River Bridge	19	5
	235	101

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Jackson and Van Buren,	186
Clay and Sergeant,	11

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The election for President and Vice-President of the United States has taken place in several of the States. We give below all the returns that have come to hand, and shall continue to lay them before our readers as early as possible.

VIRGINIA.

Norfolk County.

Jackson Caucus Ticket	240
Clay Ticket	315

Norfolk Borough.

Jackson caucus ticket	217
Clay and Sergeant ticket	288
Jackson and Barbour ticket	7

Princes Anne County.

Clay and Sergeant	319
Jackson caucus	163

Elizabeth City County.

Jackson caucus	75
Clay and Sergeant	20

Mathews County.

Jackson caucus	173
Clay and Sergeant	25

Richmond City.

Jackson	155
Clay and Sergeant	229

Henrico County

Jackson	274
Clay and Sergeant	96

From about twenty counties in Pennsylvania which have been heard from, the Jackson Ticket has a majority of about 8,000.

The Cholera.—We are glad to be able to say that our recent hopes with regard to this disease have been fully realized:—Since our last, there has not been, to the best of our knowledge, a single case of malignant cholera, either in town or in the surrounding country. We have therefore much cause for gratitude to the disposer of events, both because the scourge has fallen so lightly upon us, and because it has been so speedily removed.

[*North-Carolina Miscellany.*

A bill for calling a Convention of the people of South Carolina, to determine on the character of the Tariff, and to devise the means of redress, has passed to a third reading in both Houses of the Legislature. The vote in the senate was 31 to 13; and in the House, 96 to 24.—The bill proposes that on the 2nd Monday and Tuesday in this month, each district and parish elect a number of delegates equal to the number of Senators and Representatives sent to the Legislature, who are to meet in Columbia on the Monday following, which will be the 19th

The following is the preamble and first section of the Convention bill, which will show the extent of the powers with which that body will be clothed. Things are fast approaching a crisis in this State.

"Whereas, the Congress of the United States hath on divers occasions enacted laws laying duties and imposts for the purpose of encouraging and protecting domestic or American Manufactures, and for other unwarrantable purposes, which laws in the opinion of the good people of this State, and the Legislature thereof, are unauthorised by the Constitution of the United States, and are an infringement of the rights secured to the States respectively, and operate to the grievous injury and oppression of the citizens of South-Carolina—And whereas, to the people assembled in Convention it belongs to determine the character of such acts, as well as the nature and extent of the evil, and the mode and measure of redress:

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives of the State of South-Carolina, now met, and sitting in General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That delegates of the people of the said State shall be assembled in Convention, at Columbia, on the third Monday in November next, then and there to take into consideration the several acts of the Congress of the United States, imposing duties on foreign imports for the protection of domestic manufactures, or for other unauthorized objects; to determine on the character thereof, and to devise the means of redress; and further in like manner to take into consideration such acts of the said Congress laying duties on imports as may be passed in amendment of, or substitution for, the act, or acts aforesaid, and also all other laws and acts of the Government of the United States which shall be passed, or done, for the purpose of more effectually executing, and enforcing the same."

ITEMS.

Michigan.—The people of Michigan have determined by vote, not to take even the preliminary steps towards assuming the rank of a State. The Detroit papers attribute this decision to an apprehension that the making of a State Government would increase the burden of taxation.

The discriminating duty one of dollar per ton has been reimposed on Mexican vessels in our ports, on account, we suppose, of that nation having withdrawn from the basis of reciprocity.

A militia company on Paw Creek, of this county, made a division of their company last July, to kill squirrels; Captain Harvey and his Lieutenant, John Love, at their next meeting three months after, counted 2620 scalps. This is a useful nullification, and we think deserves the patronage of every patriot.—[*Char. Jour.*

An apple was presented to the editor of the Raleigh Star, a few days ago, taken from a tree in Mrs. Wheaton's garden, in this city, which, being a part of the second crop produced by the same tree the present year, is worthy of being introduced to the notice of the curious. It is of the species called June apple, possesses the natural fragrance and color, and is of the usual size of that kind of fruit.

We understend (says the Columbia, S. C. Times) that the vineyards of Mr. A Geiger, of Lexington district, have produced the present season upwards of 6200 gallons of wine, from the bland Virginia and Madeira grapes.

At a late term of Laurens Superior Court, held at Milledgeville, Georgia, Daniel Goulding was tried for the offence of altering and tendering in payment the counterfeit imitation of a note on the Planter's Bank of the state of Georgia, convicted and received sentence of death from his honor Judge Warren, to be executed on Friday the 9th inst.

We are informed by a correspondent in Massachusetts, that the poem announced by Messrs. Carter & Hendee, of Boston, by "a distinguished statesman and diplomatist," is understood to be from the pen of the Hon. John Quincy Adams

We are pleased to learn that Mr Hughes' (the sculptor) Monument of the late Bishop Hobart is completed, and will be immediately put up in the place appropriated for it, in the chancel, under the great west window of Trinity Church, New York.

Death of the mother of Napoleon.—Paris, Sept. 18.—A letter is said to have arrived in Paris, this morning, announcing the death of Madame Letitia, the great Napoleon's mother. This event, if true, had long been expected, and especially since the decease of the Duc de Reichstadt, on whom all her hopes and affections were fixed.

The residue of the estate of Madame Buonaparte, mother of Napoleon, is estimated to amount to fifteen millions of dollars after all the legacies are paid.—This immense estate is left to the eldest in the male line of the Buonapartes, in perpetual entail. Joseph is the present heir.

Novel Bank Notes.—The Bank of France has issued new notes of 1,000 francs. The size, the form, the arrangement, the vignette border, the stamp, and the water-marks, are precisely the same as the old notes; but from some peculiar preparation of the paper and the ink, the impression appears through the note with the same distinctness as on the face, though the letters and figures are reversed. On holding the back of the note to a looking-glass, it presents a perfect *fac simile* of the impression, except that the signature of the cashier, or registering clerk does not appear.

Judge Workman, of New Orleans, who was recently drowned near that city, has made by his will the following distribution of his property:—He has left legacies, none exceeding $1,000, to several persons in the city, and only two above that sum to persons residing in N. York and Pennsylvania. To the Male Orphan Asylum he has bequeathed $10,000, and a like sum to the American Colonization Society; the residue of his fortune he has bestowed on the Hibernian Society of New Orleans, of which he was a member. He bequeathed to the Commercial Library Society, of the same place, the principal part of his library.

There are, says the Traveller, about fifteen hundred arrivals and departures of Boston stages in a week.

A party of two or three hundred Indians of the Seneca and Shawnee tribes recently encamped at New Paris, in Ohio, on their journey to the far west. Among them was a white woman 105 years of age, who resided for more than a century among the red men of the forest. She had been taken prisoner when five years old in Green Briar, Va. and knows nothing of her former name or relatives.

Nullification, we venture to say, (says the Georgia Telegraph) is laid out as stiff as a stocking in this State. The rickety bantling will return to its parents so sorely disfigured as not to be recognised. It has met the *collarer* among us and is going off in a dreadful *collapse*.—Camphor and laudanum and *Doctor* Clayton to boot cannot save it.

Ingenuity of Yankee Girls.—We were shown yesterday (says the Boston Transcript) at Messrs. Rhoades' Hat and Fur store, a very handsome "Ladies' Cape," made from the feathers of the Guinea hen. It exhibited much dexterity and cunning workmanship, and appeared to us quite as valuable as the "far fetched and dear bought" articles imported from China last season, and sold at from twenty to thirty dollars each. It was made by a young lady of Ipswich.

Public Schools.—The whole number of public schools in the State of Rhode Island is 323. This is an average of about 10 schools to each town in the state. The whole number of scholars taught in these public schools is 17,034. This is an average of about 53 scholars to each school. The averrge time these schools are continued is three months. They are all supported without laying any tax at all upon the people.

The drawing of the Gold Region and Land Lotteries has commenced in Georgia.

Another attempt has been made by some hardened villain to destroy the city of Raleigh by fire. It was however discovered in time to prevent much damage.

MARRIED,

At Christ Church, Norfolk, on the 31st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Wingfield, Lt. SAMUEL BARRON, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss IMOGEN WRIGHT.

On the 30th ult. near Hampton, Va. by the Rev. Thos. Crowder, the Rev. VERNON ESKRIDGE, of the Virginia Conference, and stationed minister in Portsmouth, to Miss SARAH A. HOPE, eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. Hope, of the former place.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY.

ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

9th, Steamboat Petersburg, from the Roanoke.

Schr. Traveller, Jackson, from New York, via Dismal Swamp Canal, with mdze. to C. F. Martin & Co., F. Geffroy, and H. N. Williams.

" Commerce, Gregory, ditto ditto to Miles White.

" Sarah Ann, Tillett, from Ocracock, put back to repair.

" James & Edward, Spruill, Hertford to repair.

SAILED.

8th, Steamboat Petersburg, for the Roanoke, having in tow transportation boats Halifax and Nottoway, with mdze. for Weldon.

Schr. Ladies' Fancy & Sailors' Delight, Ward, for Martinique and a market, with staves and peas.

CANAL COMMERCE—*passed here.*

Schr. Experiment, Bolikin, from Norfolk for Chowan river.

" Edenton Packet, White, ditto, ditto.

" Imogen, Phillips, do. for Plymouth.

" Nancy & Polly, Sikes, from Tyrrell for Baltimore, with shingles.

Arr. at Charleston 31st ult. schr. Rose in Bloom, Walker, 14 days from New York, bound to this place, with merchandise to sundry merchants. Put in in distress, being short of water, having experienced continual gales of wind from the 22nd to 29th, split all the sails, and lost part of the deck load.

Toys! Toys!! Toys!!!
ARE NUMEROUS.
RUSSELL, has just received a supply, which he will sell as low as any dry goods store in the place.
—ALSO—
School and blank Books. Call and examine for yourselves.
November 10, 1832.

Attention Rangers!

YOU are hereby notified to attend parade at Elizabeth City on Friday next at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Captain,
Wm. ROGERSON, O. S.

Just Received

FROM New York a general assortment of OILS & PAINTS of all kinds suitable for coach and house painting which I will sell cheap for cash.

Charles Harrell.

Sept. 28.

Wholesale Prices Current

AT ELIZABETH-CITY.

Corrected weekly for the Star.

	dls cts	dls cts
Bacon, per lb.	7 a	12½
Butter,	20 a	25
Beeswax,	18 a	20
Brandy, Cognlac, gal.	1 75 a	2 00
Apple,		
Peach,		
Gin, Holland,	1 25 a	1 50
Country,	38 a	40
Rum, West-India,	91 a	1 00
New-England,	38 a	40
Whiskey,	38 a	40
Corn, old, per bbl.	2 75 a	3 00
new,	2 25 a	2 50
Wheat, bush.	75 a	0 80
Coffee, lb.	14 a	14½
Candles, sperm	33 a	35
mould	14	
dipt	12	
Cheese,	none.	
Cordage, ewt.	14 a	16
Flour, superfine,	6 00 a	6 50
fine	none	
steam mill per	100 lbs. 3	00
Flax,	7	
Flaxseed, bush.	none.	
Iron, bar English	4½	
Russia & Sweeds	5 a	6
Lard, lb.	8 a	10
Lime, per cask,	0 00 a	—
Meal, bush.	62½ a	—
Molasses, gal.	32 a	35
Pork, prime bbl.	11 50 a	12 00
mess	14 50 a	15 00
cargo,	none	
Powder,	6 00	
Sugar, loaf	16 a	18
lump	15 a	00
brown	8 a	—
Salt, Turks Island	55 a	66
Liverpool sack	2 00	
Staves, W. O. hhd.	15 00	
R. O. do.	10 00	
W. O. bbl.	6 00	
Heading, hhd.	20 00	
Steel, German	15	
Eng. blistered	8	
Shot,	1 50 a	1 75
Tar, bbl.	1 50	
Turpentine,	1 62	
spirits	62½	
Rosin,		
Rice,	4	
Tallow,	8 a	10

PUBLIC SALE.

FOR SALE, the Engine of the late Steamer *North Carolina*. It is nearly new, having been in use less than a year, is of twenty-five horse power, and cost $4,500; the Engine is now in Elizabeth City, (N. C.) and will be shewn by M. Cluff, Esq.—Proposals for the purchase will be received either by him or the subscriber, and if not sold before the 1st day of December, of which due notice will be given, it will on that day be sold at public auction at the Warehouse of M. Cluff, Esq. Elizabeth City.

John B. Roy.

Pres't Va. & N. C. Trans. Co.
Nov. 10, 1832.

LOOK OUT!!!

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or employing in any manner whatever my indented apprentice to the printing business,

WILLIAM F. LONG,

who has absented himself from my service without permission and without provocation. He is so well known in this place and vicinity that a description is deemed unnecessary.

Any person offending in this respect, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

BENJAMIN ALBERTSON.
Editor of the Star.
November 10, 1832.

☞ ELOPED.

FROM the residence of the subscriber about twelve months since, negro woman PATIENCE, aged fifty-five, of middle stature, yellowish complexion and figure rather stout. Said woman was for some time previous to her departure and it is presumed is at present in a state of mental derangement. Any information respecting the said negro, would be thankfully received by

M. S. LEWIS.
Camden County Oct. 20th. 1832.

Selling off at ...

THE subscriber ... his business for ... son, offers ... sale or ... good ... discount, or ... His stock ... suitable for the ... a few dozen ... mens' and ladies' ... Crockery, Paints and ... kinds, and a few ... public is invited to ... gains while they are ...

CHARLES ...

October 20th, 1832

Mrs. Allen ...

WILL take a few ... as boarders ... lodgings ... may ... nience. Also children ... cademy.

Elizabeth City, August ...

GINGER and Poland STARCH ... a superior quality, for sale by

T. C. Mathews.

Sept. 28.

TAMARINDS and VINEGAR, for sale by RUSSELL.

Sept. 8.

New Flour.

A few barrels and half barrels for sale by M. CLUFF.

August 4.

Chloride of Lime

FOR sale at 25 cents per lb. at

T. C. MATHEWS.

August 18.

T. C. MATHEWS,

HAS just received a superior lot of Rose Water, Ext. of Sarsaparilla, Long Pepper, Turmeric, Cheltenham Salts.

October 27,

Kephalia.

A few bottles of this most pleasant and useful hair restorative just received and for sale at

T. C. Mathews.

August 18.

MOLASSES.

JUST received per schr. Leonidas, Cobb, and Alpheus, Ferguson,

96 hhds. MOLASSES.

For sale by

John Williams.

Also in store 45 hhds.

August 11.

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a BOOK BINDERY. Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order: and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

J. GALES & SON.

☞ Being Publishers of the Reports of the Supreme Court, such of the Subscribers to that work as chuse to send their Nos. to them to bind, will have them carefully attended to, and the Indexes and all deficient Numbers supplied.

Raleigh, Aug. 2, 1832.

T. C. MATHEWS, M. D.

VERY respectfully tenders his Professional Services to his friends and the public in the *Clinical, Surgical* and *Obstetrical* practice of Medicine. He may be consulted at his office, two doors south of Mr. Bryant's store. His charges for *Professional Services* will be those which were unanimously agreed on by the Physicians of this County.

August 18.

Flour.

A FEW barrels of family flour just received and for sale by

JOHN HINDS.

November 3, 1832.

ESSENCE Peppermint, Laudanum, Paregoric, Lavender and all other tinctures, essences, &c for sale by the vial, dozen or gross, by

T. C. Mathews.

Sept. 28.

POETRY.

"...to the gift of POETRY alone,
...here e'er she moves, to consecrate the place;
...breathe round Nature sweets before unknown,
...and shed the loveliest tints upon her face."

THE TALL GENTLEMAN'S APOLOGY.

Upbraid me not—I never swore
Eternal love to thee,
For thou art only five feet high,
And I am six feet three;
I wonder, dear, how you supposed
That I could stoop so low—
'Tis only some can tie a knot,
Though all may fix a *beau*.

Besides, you must confess, my love,
The bargain scarcely fair,
For never could we make a match,
Although we made a *pair:*
Marriage, I know, makes one of two,
But here's the horrid bore,—
The priest declares if *you* are one,
Then I at least am four.

'Tis true that moralists have said
That love has got no eyes,
But why should all my sighs be heaved
For one who has no size?
And on my wedding day I'm sure
I'd leave you in the lurch,
For you never saw a steeple, dear,
In the inside of a church.

'Tis usual for a wife to take
Her husband by the arm,
But pray excuse me should I hint
A sort of fond alarm,
That when my arm I offered you,
That happiness to beg,
Your highest effort dear, would be
To take me by the leg.

I do admit I wear a glass,
Because my sight's not good,
But were I always quizzing you,
It might be counted rude;
And though I use a convex lens,
By all the gods! I hope,
My wife will never look up to me
Through a Herschel's Telescope.

Then, fare thee well my gentle one!
I ask no parting kiss,
I must not break my back to gain
So exquisite a bliss;
Nor will I weep lest I should hurt
So delicate a flower—
The tears that fell from such a height
Would be a thunder shower.

Farewell! and pray don't drown yourself
In a basin or a tub,
For that would be a sore disgrace
To all the Six-Feet Club;
But if you ever love again,
Love on a smaller plan,
For why extend to six feet three,
A life that's but a span?

MONEY.

Put money in thy purse.—*Shakspeare*

We "take our pen in hand," as our good old grandfathers used to say in writing to their sweethearts, to write a small chapter on money. It is a fruitful subject, inasmuch as it is the governing principle (if we may be allowed the expression) of mankind, and the axis of human ambition.—Money is a good thing—a kind servant—a bad master—a thief in the temple of virtue—a ministering spirit to the needy—a villain in disguise and withal, a sad rake.—What opens the fair arms of the blushing girls to the embraces of the infirm and ugly? Money. What builds up a fool in the opinion of the world? Money. What causes old ladies to look kindly upon the advances of a young man to a blooming daughter? Money. What brings complimentary remarks from the old, and acknowledgements from the young? Money. What is the criterion of right and wrong? Money!—What is the cause of wrangling, struggling, cheating, browbeating, shuffling, and boxing, so prevalent among mankind? Money. What, in fact is the great standard of human affection? Money. What makes the *printer* struggle in the mire of politics? Money. What leads the EDITOR to inform the public of these facts? Money. ☞ Do you take, sir? You are the very man we wish to hear from.

The merchants on the east branch of the Delaware river, from Middletown to the Forks, a distance of fifty miles, have united in a pledge not to renew their supplies of ardent spirits when their present stock is disposed of.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia where he has, purchased with *Cash*, and consequently at *low prices*, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Hollow-ware, Iron, Steel, Crockery, Glass, Hats, Shoes, &c.
—*Among which are*—

Superfine black, blue, olive, green, brown, steel-mixed and drab Cloths,
Superfine and common blue, olive, grey, brown and mixed Sattinetts, and mixed Cassinetts,
Black, brown and slate colored Gro de Nap,
Brown and black Lutestring,
Sarsnetts—Sinshaws, Pongees and Crapes,
White, crimson, pink, green and blue Florences,
Black and blue silk Velvet,
Black, blue, green and drab cotton ditto,
White and black gauze and bobinett Veils,
Tobacco, plug 8 a 15
Green, brown, olive and slate col'd merino Cloths, for ladies' wear,
Green, brown, blue, white, crimson and light col'd silk, crape, Merino, cashmere, bronze and fig'd Shawls and dress Handkerchiefs,
Red, yellow and brown bandanna and silk flag Handkerchiefs,
An assortment belt and other Ribbons,
4-4 and 6-4 Bobinett, of very superior quality,
Long lawn and Irish Linen,
Linen and cotton Cambrick,
Jackonett, mull, book and Swiss Muslin,
Valentia, merseilles, florentine and other Vestings,
Superfine black and brown Bombazettes and Bombazines,
100 pieces 3-4 7 8 4-4 and 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings,
3-4 4 4 and 6-4 red, yellow, purple and pink Ginghams,
Ladies' white, slate col'd and Siamese cotton Hose,
Ditto black, white and slate col'd worsted ditto,
White merite, do. a superior article,
Men's whino black, siamese, mixt and brown Hose and half Hose,
Figured and corded Cravats,
French buck, fawn and horse skin Gloves—Thread and silk Mits,
Gentlemen and ladies' camlet and plaid Cloaks,
9-4 10-4 and 11-4 rose Blankets,
4 and 5 point ditto, and 12-4 Counterpanes,
Merseilles Quilts, and Bed Ticking,
Goat's hair and other Camlet,
Green Baize,
Drab merino Cloth—Russia Drilling,
Nankeen, of superior quality,
Calicoes and colored cambricks, a large assortment,
Striped and block Carpeting,
600 lbs. cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12,
Turkey red and blue ditto,
Hats and caps of very superior and common quality,
650 pair leather, morocco and prunelle shoes,
Boy's and children's ditto,
Shoe boots and Saddles,
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
Gig Whips and Looking Glasses,
Ladies' fancy baskets and pockets,
Spades and Shovels,
Pitt, cross cut and hand Saws,
Ditto ditto Files,
Patent Balances—drawing Knives,
Dining and dessert Knives & Forks,
Carvers and Steels—pad locks,
HL and butt Hinges—Steelyards,
Rat and mouse traps—coffee mills,
Bellows—sad Irons,
Fancy and common pocket and pen Knives,
Razors and razor strops, of superior quality,
Augers, chisels and gimblets,
Trace chains—a good assortment of Guns,
Knob and other locks, assorted,
Narrow axes, hatchets and hoes,
Foolscap and letter paper,
Cotton and wool cards—woollen and linen wheels,
Leghorn and diamond straw bonnets,
Imperial Tea, in 2 lb. boxes,
Young hyson ditto,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Allspice, pepper, ginger, saltpetre,
Allum, nutmegs, copperas,
Candles, soap, tobacco,
Lamp oil, white lead, verdigris,
Teneriffe, Sicily, Madeira and Malaga Wine—Castor and sweet oil,
Laudanum and paregoric,
Peppermint, opodeldoc, epsom salts,
Mustard, sulphur, pearl ash,
Venetian red, potty, litharge,
Powder and shot—Ink powder,
Spanish segars—Sedlelitz and soda powders,
Large assortment crockery, glass and stone ware,
6 by 8 and 8 by 10 window glass,
60 kegs nails, brads and spikes,
5000 lbs. bacon—15 kegs lard,
125 bags coffee and 15 bbls. sugar,
And expects 55 bbls. mess and prime Pork.
One dozen hair Trunks.
One Philadelphia made 8 day clock, warranted.

A large assortment of pots, kettles, spiders, skillets, andirons, bakers and coffee toasters.

All of which he is determined to sell at very low prices, wholesale and retail, for *cash*, produce, or approved notes. Those who wish to purchase, will do well to call and examine his stock.

Miles White.

8th month, 11th, 1832.

Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

WATERS—Cologne, Florida, Orange Flower, Hungary, Honey, Esprit de rose.
Milk of Roses, Otto of Roses,
Macassar Oil, Bear Oil,
Kephalia, Preston Salts.
SOAPS—Brown Windsor, Oriental, Musk, Otto of Rose, Oxygen, Wash Balls, Naples, Cosmetic Tablet, &c. &c.

Which the public are requested to call and examine for themselves at

T. C. Mathews.

August 18.

$40 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 2d of April, a negro boy, named ANDREW, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, remarkably well formed and active, very dark complexion and bushy head. His eyes and teeth appear unusually white, when contrasted with his subtle features; which are expressive of much intelligence, and cunning—when questioned he inclines his head on one side, smiles, and replies quickly. The said boy, was purchased by me of Asa Rogerson, who as I am informed, purchased him of George Gaskins, about 12 miles from Elizabeth-City, where he has a father, mother, and numerous relations. He is known to be in that neighborhood, as he has been seen associating with his relations on Mrs. Gaskins' farm. I will give the above reward if delivered to me on my farm, or to Arthur Taylor, senr. Norfolk, or $25 if confined in Elizabeth City jail or any other jail in N. Carolina so that I get him again. All persons are forwarned from harboring, employing or carrying off said slave as the law will be rigidly enforced.

Robt. E. Taylor, M. D.

Princess Ann Co. Va. June 2d.

Just Received

And for sale by the subscribers,

50 BBLS. Pork,
10 do. Flour,
10 do. Rum,
20 reams wrapping Paper,
Quantity Cotton Yarn,
Tobacco, Soap, &c.
A few bbls. old Apple Brandy.

J. D. GORDAN & BRO.

Elizabeth City, Sept. 8.

SHOES and HATS.

Just received from New York, via the Dismal Swamp Canal,
Gentlemen's fashionable bl'k Hats,
Youths do do do,
Low price and common Hats.

SHOES.

Ladies bl'k and col'd French morocco Slippers,
Do do Prunella and lasting do.
Do do thick soaled morocco Shoes,
Do Seal skin Shoes with straps,
Do leather Shoes,
Men's fine Brogans, Shoes & Pumps,
Ditto thick stout Brogans for labourers.

ALSO—IN STORE.

3000 lbs. Bacon, Hams and Shoulders, for sale on accomodating terms.

W. T. BRYANT.

Sept. 28.

Drugs & Medicines.

T. C. MATHEWS

IN offering to the public his extensive assortment of Medicines and all other articles generally kept in the Apothecary line, begs leave to call their attention to these articles which are of the first quality and very low prices:—

Alcohol,
Aq. Ammonia,
Arrow Root,
Magnesia calc'd,
do. Alb.
Cream Tartar,
Olive Oil,
Pearl Ash,
Salts Epsom,
" Glauber,
Salt Petre refined,
Starch,
Nitric Acid,
Muriatic do.
Vitriolic,
Tartar Emetic,
Crude Antimony,
Pulv. Arsenic,
" Rhei,
" Jalap,
" Curcuma,
" Cubebs,
Refined Borax,
Burgundy Pitch,
Roll Brimstone,
Flos Sulphur,
Cantharides,
Crita ppt.
Cort. Peru. flav.
Court Plaster,
Cloves and Cassia,
Calomel,
Corosive Sublimate,
Corks, vial & bottle,
Cera Alba,
Ergot—Emp. Roborans,
Emp Adhesive,
" Hydrogari,
Fol. senna. Ind. opt.
Degetalis,
Gum Opium,
Camphor,
Assafœtida,
Myrrh,
Arabic,
Senegal,
Benzoin,
Aloes,
Amer. Isinglass,
Orris Root,
Rad. Zingiber,
Quassia,
Gentian,
Columbo,
Rhei. Ind.
Serp. Virg.
Glycerrh,
Fine Sponge,
Tart. Acid,
Super carb. Soda,
Sapo Castile,
Sugar Lead,
Powders Soda,
Seidlitz,
Saratoga,
P. P. Syringes,
P. F. Syringes,
Alum,
Nutmegs,
Blue & white Vitriol,
Nux Vomica,
Nutgalls,
Pill Boxes wood and paper
Red Saunders,
Red Precippatate,
Spermaceti,
Surgeon's Needles,
Tooth Brushes,
Wafers,
Carb. Ammon.
Argent. Nitras,
Bals. Tolu,
Flos. Benzoin,
Oils Cassia,
Cloves,
Peppermint,
Sabinæ,
Anise,
Ricini,
British,
Sulph. Quinine,
Syringes, 6 oz.
10 oz.
16 oz.
Steers' Opodeldoc,
Liquid Opodeldoc,
Gallipots,
Thompson's Eye water,
Harlem Oil,
G. E. Bougeis,
G. E. stomach tubes,
Lemon Syrup, double refined,
Quicksilver,
Sanford Bark,
Denar. Opium,
Sanguis Dragonis,
Patent Lint,
Manna, flake,
Mortars,
Mace,
Scales and weights,
Spatulas, assorted,
Lee's New London Pills,
Evans' crown lancets
Pearl Sago,
Marble Slabs,
Composition do.
Breast Pipes,
Nipple Shells,
Graduating Glasses,
Glass Funnels,
Magic Matches,
Oil black Pepper,
Solidified Balsam,
Ext. Sarsaparilla,
Jalap,
Nitric Ether,
Vitriolic Ether,

Medicines Chests put up at the shortest notice.

The American Farmer.

A neat weekly paper in quarto form, edited by Gideon B. Smith, is published in Baltimore, Md. by I. Irvine Hitchcock, at $5 per annum.

It is devoted exclusively to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural and Domestic Economy. It contains also every week the prices current in the commercial and common markets, of the principal commodities which farmers want to buy or sell, and such intelligence foreign and domestic as is interesting to them with regard to the current value of their produce.

Contents of No. 33 Vol. 14.

Editorial; Native Grapes; New Food for Hogs; Establishment of a Horticultural Society proposed; Large Potatoes; Large Egg Plant—On the Culture of Rice; Preparation of the Land—Rules for Housing and Preserving Sweet Potatoes—Prangos Hay Plant—Reclaimed Marshes—On the Reciprocal Influence of the Stock and the Graft, by James Mease, M. D; Letter from William Prince—Isabella Grape, Process of Making into Wine—Sidney Weller on the Cultivation of the Vine; Advantages of Grafts over Cuttings—Henry Perrine on Rearing Poultry in Mexico; curious method of Hatching the Eggs—On the destruction of the Beemoth—Large Ear of Corn—Address of Henry Perrine, United States Consul at Campeachy, to the Intelligent Friends of the Union, on the Importance and Advantage of cultivating Exotic Plants; Premium offered—Advertisements—Prices Current of country Produce in the Baltimore Markets.

Those who wish to see the American Farmer, with a view to subscribing for it, may address the publisher by mail, (free of postage,) who will send a specimen of the work containing terms, &c. for examination. All postmasters are agents for the work.

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THE astonishing success of this medicine and its warm recommendation by physicians of the first eminence in the country, render an advertisement of its effects almost unnecessary.—Upwards of two hundred letters, from different quarters of the world, have been received, stating wonderful cases of cures in the worst and most terrible diseases to which humanity is subject.

The Catholicon has, in truth, eradicated in almost numberless cases, diseases which have resisted other remedies and the utmost efforts of medical skill and learning.

This medicine is so entirely innocent, notwithstanding its great remedial qualities, that the tender infant, the delicate lady, and the man whose frame is diseased or weakened by dissipated habits, may take it, not only with safety, but with confidence of success. Its taste unlike that of common medicines, is agreeable and pleasant; and so far from its interfering with business, vigour is imparted to the whole system. There is no necessity for abstaining from solid food in the most inflammatory diseases; on the contrary, a generous diet and good living are recommended. Particular directions accompany each bottle. Besides many complaints not here enumerated, the Catholicon is a sovereign remedy, a specific cure in the following mentioned cases: Diseases of the Liver, Ulcerated sore throat, Debility resulting from dissipation or intemperance, Scrofula or King's Evil, Pains in the Bones, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Diseases of the Lungs, Syphilis in all its stages, Blotches on the Face and Skin, White Swelling of the Joints, Tetter, Mercurial diseases of every kind, Piles, &c. &c.

WM. W. POTTER.

No. 228 Arch street 1st door above Ninth, south side.

☞ It is respectfully suggested to those whom the Catholicon has cured of obstinate or malignant diseases, to send statements of their complaints and the number of bottles required to cure them in order that they who are now pining away without any prospect of relief, may likewise partake and "be heale."

Potter's Vegetable Catholicon, for sale by M RUSSEL, Agent.

October 20th. 1830.

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T. J. Barrow & Co.
88 Water-street, New York.
N. York, Aug. 2.—sept. 8.

State of North Carolina,

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Polly Cartwright vs. Robt. Cartwright } Petition for Divorce.

IN this cause, it appearing satisfactorily to the Court, that the Defendant, the said Robert Cartwright does not now reside within this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication by advertisement be made in the North Carolina Advocate and Elizabeth City Star, printed in Elizabeth City, for three months, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of the said Court to be held at the Court House in Camden County, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and answer the said petition, or the matters and things therein charged will be taken pro-confesso, and the Court decree accordingly; of all which the said Defendant is hereby required to take notice.

Test
MAL. W. BOUSHALL, *Clk. S. C.*
July 21.

RUSSELL

HAS received a beautiful assortment of Glass Toys—also, Sweetmeats, Jellies, Limes, Pine Apples and Citron—also, good chewing Tobacco.

Sept. 28.